

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS

Old Man of the Mountain				٠			Frontispiece		
Editorial									373
Pictorial Itinerary of the President									375
New Hampshire State Capitol .									381
Marion Lang Driscoll						-			
New Hampshire First									383
Otis G. Hammond									
The History of the Seal and Flag of the State of New Hampshire									388
Some Historic Spots Marked by New									391
Elizabeth K. Folsom		·Pom							
The Franklin Pierce Homestead									394
Mary K. Pierce									
Peter Carleton of Landaff, N. H.									396
Mary Carleton Brummer									
The Grave Yard at Webster Place	(poem	()							398
Alice M. Shepard	· P	-/							
New Names and Old Things .									400
J. F. Gaskill									
Beauty and Historical Meaning in S	School	Dec	oratio	ons					405
Francis L. Bacon									
Historic Anniversaries of the Mor	nth								408
Mary Allison Goodhue									
News from the States									410
National Officers and Committees									418
Molly Stark's Bedcover									423
Katherine L. Allen						•	,		
State Conferences									425
A Western Tavern							•		436
Ruth Ellsworth Richardson					*		*	*	400
Book Reviews									439
Marion E, McCoy								*	407
Cl . W/ 1 T 11 D: . : 11									440
	*	*	*		*				452
Genealogical Department	m: 1	1.	·	*		*	*	*	
National Board of Management, O									461
National Committees				*					464

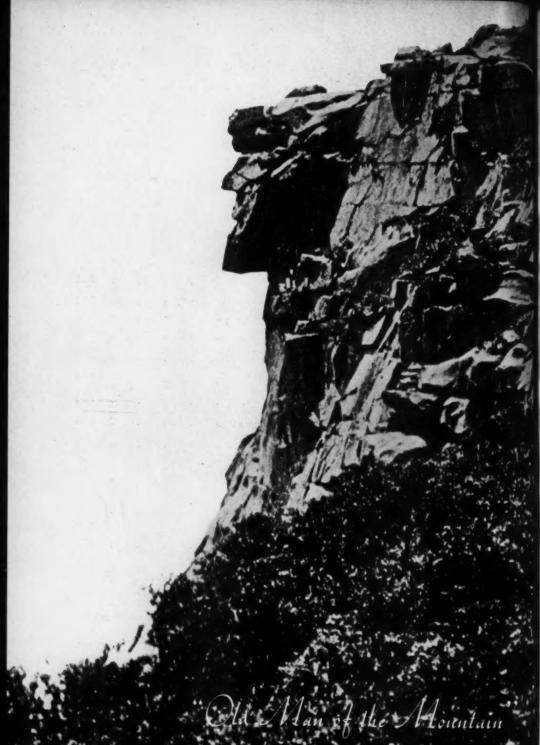
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EDITORIAL DE

NOTHER Congress has come and gone; another milestone marks our journey. Citizenship has been our theme, and must be America's theme if she is to carve a greater future for the peoples of earth and not succumb to the malady of materialism and fear rampant today. Faith in God and man led the way to these shores and built a mighty people. Loss of faith in the power of self-government means centralization of power and dictatorship. Loss of confidence in individual integrity and cooperation leads to paternalism and decay. A look at the nations today is a warning and a challenge. Without faith and God, there is nothing!

ACH citizen's individual responsibility must be met; it cannot be shirked or placed upon another. Those of you who were privileged to hear the messages brought to us at our Congress have received new inspiration, new purpose and new power. Let not these messages fall upon barren ground or be choked by prejudice or ease or failure to comprehend.

We have a marvelous program of education for youth. It must be fired with a consecration of self and a will to understand and to be understood. Another element is fighting for every inch of ground, fighting with zeal of conviction and purpose,—fighting to unite to itself every rudderless soul. It needs be met with a unity of purpose stronger than its own, a will and Jetermination to preserve the gains of humanity and to extend them to all the people.

A revival of the spirit of service, not wasted in criticism of others, but gaining strength in cooperation for desired ends, will hasten the day of justice and opportunity through citizenship and democracy.

HARACTER is of first importance. Youth should be trained in responsibility, furnished opportunity for service and outlets for energy, given leaders of honesty, truth and loyalty. As a twig is bent, so grows the tree.

Roads are not closed to youth. The needs of the world are as great as ever, therefore there is work to do, but work that requires character and vision.

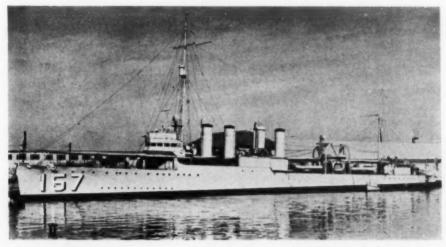
'Tis springtime, newness of life is all about us; new hopes in every breast, new opportunities, new work, new spirit, new achievements. Help youth to catch the vision!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

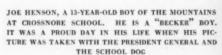


COLONEL FRANKE PRESENTING MRS. BECKER WITH A BEAUTIFUL LEATHER-BOUND CITATION MAKING HER AN HONORARY COLONEL OF THE R.O.T.C. AT ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AUBURN, ALA. PRESIDENT LUTHER DUNCAN IS LOOKING ON

Pictorial Itinerary of the President General



ADMIRAL STANDLEY ORDERED THE U. S. S. DICKERSON TO SAVANNAH IN ORDER THAT THE DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA MIGHT VISIT THE TRAINING SHIP, WHERE NAVAL RESERVES ARE TRAINED EACH SUMMER. THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP ATTENDED THE BANQUET OF THE GEORGIA DAUGHTERS AND ENTERTAINED THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONFERENCE ON THE SHIP, SHOWING THE EQUIPMENT AND QUARTERS. THE SON OF MRS. HARRISON HIGHTOWER, STATE VICE REGENT OF GEORGIA, TRAINED ON THIS SHIP LAST SUMMER AND WILL AGAIN THIS YEAR







(LEFT) THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE C. A. R., MRS. C. SWANN SINCLAIR, WITH THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE D. A. R., AT TAMASSEE

(BOTTOM) A GROUP OF NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WITH THE STATE RECENT OF ALABAMA, THE PRESIDENT OF ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AND COLONEL FRANKE WATCHING THE REVIEW OF THE THREE R.O.T.C. UNITS AT THE INSTITUTE. THESE BOYS REMAINED IN COLLEGE THAT SATURDAY MORNING IN ORDER TO SHOW US WHAT THEY COULD DO AS PROSPECTIVE LEADERS. JUST BEFORE THE REVIEW OPENED THE COMMANDER CITED THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE D. A. R. AS HONORARY COLONEL OF THE R.O.T.C.





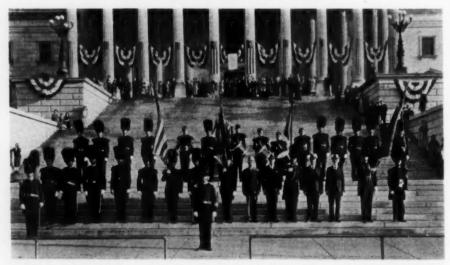
A GROUP OF NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS STANDING IN FRONT OF THE DINING HALL AT TAMASSEE SCHOOL, WHERE WE SPENT A DAY WHICH WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN. TRULY, THE "SUNLIGHT OF GOD" LIGHTS THE WAY FOR MANY GIRLS IN THIS MOUNTAIN REGION



MARKING THE SITE OF THE OLD BIENVENUE PLANTATION IN LOUISIANA, WHERE THE BRITISH WERE DELAYED WHILE WARNING WAS SENT TO GENERAL JACKSON. THIS MARKER WAS ERECTED IN HONOR OF MRS. EMILE BIENVENUE BY HER SON, WHO FLEW FROM NEW YORK TO BE PRESENT AT THE CEREMONIES



A GROUP OF NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS STANDING IN FRONT OF A GORGEOUS PINK AZALEA BUSH IN THE BELLINGRATH GARDENS, MOBILE, ALABAMA



COMPANY A, WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY RESERVES OF CHARLESTON, CAPT. J. T. W. FLINT, COMMANDING, IN FULL DRESS RECALIA ON THE NORTH STEPS OF THE STATE HOUSE IN COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. THE COMPANY CAME TO COLUMBIA ESPECIALLY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEDICATION EXERCISES ON MARCH 22ND OF THE MEMORIAL TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION. WITH THE COMPANY IS THE FAMOUS EUTAW FLAG, BELIEVED TO BE THE OLDEST FLAG IN POSSESSION OF A MILITARY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS FLAG WAS MADE FOR COL. WILLIAM WASHINGTON BY HIS FLANCÉE, MISS JANE ELLIOTT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND CARRIED BY COLONEL WASHINGTON'S MEN THROUGH MANY BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION, INCLUDING EUTAW SPRINGS, HENCE ITS NAME. OTHER TREASURED FLAGS OF THE COMPANY ARE THE BLUE AND THE RED FLAG. JUST BEHIND THE COMPANY IS A REPLICA OF HOUDIN'S STATUE OF CEORGE WASHINGTON



NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALABAMA IN THE BEAUTIFUL BELLINGRATH GARDENS, MOBILE, ALABAMA. THE CHILDREN ARE FROM THE KATE DUNCAN SMITH SCHOOL



NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 1936; LEFT TO RIGHT—BACK ROW: MRS. ALLEN HARRIS, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.; MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, ATHENS, GA.; MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK, REGENT, N. C.; MRS. BENJAMIN WYCHE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.; FRONT ROW: MRS. JOHN WEINMANN, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; AND MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



ON MARCH 22, SOUTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DEDICATED A HANDSOME BRONZE MEMORIAL TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S FOUR SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. THIS INSPIRING EVENT WAS HELD BY SPECIAL INVITATION OF COLUMBIA'S SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF COLUMBIA AS THE CAPITAL CITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



TO HONOR AND COMMEMORATE THE FOUR SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA; WITH ESPECIAL RECOGNITION OF CHARLES PINCKNEY, WHOSE HANDIWORK IS FOUND IN MORE THAN 30 PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION —JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY AND PIERCE BUTLER

New Hampshire State Capitol

MARION LANG DRISCOLL

State Historian

PRIOR to March 1782 and subsequent to the Revolutionary War, New Hampshire's legislative sessions, with two exceptions, were held in Exeter; these two exceptions being the September session of 1777, and the October session of 1780, both of which were held in Portsmouth.

New Hampshire adopted the Constitution of the United States on June 21, 1788. being the ninth or pivotal State to ratify this document, and from this date to 1808 the Legislature was a movable institution. and held its sessions in Concord, Exeter, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Dover, Hanover, Hopkinton and Amherst, but since that date, 1808, all sessions have been held in Concord.

At the session of the legislature in 1816 it was voted to ask Concord to "give a suitable piece of ground, on which to erect said State House." After much wrangling by the inhabitants as to where the house should be located, the present location was finally agreed upon, Gov. Plumer entering in his private diary, July 4, 1816: "fixed the site for the state house." cornerstone was laid September 4, 1816. by Gov. Plumer, and "on the 18th of July, 1818, such progress had been made that the gilded eagle to crown the dome was raised to its place with public ceremony and remarkable enthusiasm." In June, 1819, the legislature first convened in the new buildings, the senate at the time numbering twelve members and the house one hundred and ninety-four.

The State House was built of granite from Rattlesnake Hill, which was dressed by the convicts at the State Prison, and the timbers for the sills were cut in that part of the town of Sanbornton which is now the city of Franklin, and were floated eighteen miles down the Merrimack River to Concord. The expense of the building including the furniture and fence was \$82,000.

In 1854, Gov. Baker in his address to the legislators called the attention of that body to the insecure manner in which the

provincial and State records, Revolutionary rolls and other valuable documents belonging to the State were kept, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. This committee reported favorably, suggesting that there be expended \$55,000 for necessary repairs and additions, but this was voted down.

Nothing further was done until 1863-66 when it became necessary to enlarge the State House, and Manchester then made a bid for the State Capitol, offering to build in that city, a new house not to exceed \$500,000, without cost to the State. This was the beginning of a bitter contest between the two cities, Concord winning out by ONE vote in the Governor's Council; and an addition was made costing nearly \$100,000.

In 1909 it was again found necessary to have more room, as the senate had grown to twenty-four members, and the house to nearly four hundred. In June of that year the contract was signed and work on the new addition was begun. This addition measuring 161 feet on State Street, with a depth of 94 feet, and three stories in height. cost \$274,900, and remodeling the old State House cost nearly \$75,000 more, but giving the State a capitol building of which they may be proud. This was fittingly dedicated October 25, 1910, during the term of Gov. Quinby.

On the State House lawn are statues of Franklin Pierce, the 14th President of the United States and a native of the State; Gen. John Stark, commander of New Hampshire's Revolutionary forces; Daniel Webster, the great "Constitutioner," and Hon. John Parker Hale. In the rear of the office addition is a beautiful monument erected by Mrs. Larz Anderson, honoring her father, Commodore Perkins of Civil War fame. Between the lawn and a wide plaza facing North Main Street stands a memorial arch, erected "to honor our sol-



CATEWAY AND PORTCULLIS, FORT CONSTITUTION, NEW CASTLE, N. H.

New Hampshire First

OTIS G. HAMMOND

Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society

IT is a common belief that the Revolution began in Massachusetts, and that the first action of the war was at Lexington, April 19, 1775. This idea has been more deeply impressed on the public mind by the story of Paul Revere's ride as told in verse by Longfellow. But New Hampshire has the credit of an earlier action and an earlier Paul Revere's ride, about which little has been published, though the facts are definitely and absolutely established by con-

temporary and official records.

In 1774 Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, N. H., now Fort Constitution, was the only military fortification in New Hampshire, and was considered of importance by the people of the province. In a deposition by Henry Langster, "above ninety years of age," dated June 3, 1704, he states that the fort on Great Island, on which the town of Newcastle stands, was built by Capt. Walter Neale about 1635 or 1636. It was rebuilt so many times that not a vestige of the original now remains. The present name, Fort Constitution, was applied at the time of the reconstruction in 1808, as that name and date are now preserved on the keystone of the arch of the The last rebuilding was main gateway. during the Civil War, but the work was never completed, and the unfinished walls and the piles of unused stone now remain as when the work was abandoned at the close of the war.

In 1774 Fort William and Mary was a royal fortification, occupied by a small garrison of the King's colonial forces, and stocked with artillery, muskets, and ammunition, the property of the Crown. The home government was so aroused by the Boston Tea Party, and subsequent events that Parliament closed the port of Boston, and prohibited the exportation of any munitions of war to the American colonies. This embargo probably crystallized in American minds the idea that war with the mother country would be necessary for the realization of their ideals of liberty and

justice as British subjects, and made the colonists acutely aware of the value of all munitions of war then on American soil.

And now comes into history, through New Hampshire channels, a figure afterwards famous in song and story, Paul Revere, immortalized by Longfellow as a patriotic express rider. His ride in April, 1775, on the Lexington alarm is known by everybody, but few are aware that four months earlier, December 13, 1774, he rode from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., bringing a message from the Committee of Safety of the embargo on munitions of war, and of the probable arrival of a large garrison for Fort William and Mary.

Gov. Wentworth, in a letter to Lord Dartmouth dated December 20, 1774, said

"On Tuesday, the 13th instant, in the afternoon, one Paul Revere arrived express with letters from some of the leaders in Boston to Mr. Samuel Cutts, merchant of this town. Reports were soon circulated that the Fort at Rhode Island had been dismantled, and the Gunpowder and other military stores removed up to Providence. and an Extract of the circular letter directing the seizure of gunpowder was printed in a Boston Newspaper of the 12th, in consequence, as I have been informed, of the said letters having been communicated to the House of Assembly at Rhode Island. And it was also falsely given out that Troops were embarking at Boston to come and take possession of William and Mary Castle in this Harbour. These rumors soon raised an alarm in the town; and, although I did not expect that the people would be so audacious as to make any attack on the castle, yet I sent orders to the captain at the Fort to be upon his guard.

"On Wednesday, the 14th, about 12 o'clock, news was brought to me that a Drum was beating about the town to collect the Populace together in order to go and take away the Gunpowder and dismantle the Fort. I immediately sent the Chief Justice of the Province to warn them from

engaging in such an attempt. He went to them, where they were collected in the centre of the town, near the townhouse, explained to them the nature of the offence they proposed to commit, told them it was not short of Rebellion, and intreated them to desist from it and disperse. But all to no purpose. They went to the Island; and, being joined there by the inhabitants of the towns of Newcastle and Rve, formed in all a body of about four hundred men, and the Castle being in too weak a condition for defence, (as I have in former letters explained to your Lordship), they forced their entrance, in spite of Captain Cochrane, who defended it as long as he could: but having only the assistance of five men, their numbers overpowered him. After they entered the Fort, they seized upon the Captain; triumphantly gave three Huzzas, and hauled down the King's colours. They then put the captain and men under confinement, broke open the Gunpowder magazine, and carried off about 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, but discharged the Captain and men from their confinement before their departure.

"On Thursday, the 15th, in the morning, a Party of men came from the country accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, one of the New Hampshire Delegates to the Congress, to take away the Cannon from the Fort, also. Mr. Sullivan declared that he had taken pains to prevail upon them to return home again; and said, as there was no certain intelligence of troops being coming to take possession of the Castle, he would still use his utmost endeavours to disperse them.

"While the town was thus full of men, a committee from them came to me to solicit for pardon or suspension of prosecution against the persons who took away the Gunpowder. I told them I could not promise them any such thing; but, if they dispersed and restored the Gunpowder, which I earnestly exhorted them to do, I said I hoped His Majesty may be thereby induced to consider it an alleviation of the offence. They parted from me, in all appearance, perfectly disposed to follow the advice I had given them; and having proceeded directly to the rest of their associates, they all publickly voted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, near the Town House, to return home; which it was thought they would have done, and it also was further expected that the gunpowder would have been restored by the morning.

"But the people, instead of dispersing, went to the Castle in the night, headed by Mr. Sullivan, and took away sixteen pieces of cannon, about sixty muskets and other military stores, and brought them to the out Borders of the town.

"On Friday morning, the 16th, Mr. Folsom, the other delegate, came to town that morning, with a great number of armed men, who remained in Town as a guard till the flow of the tide in the evening when the cannon were sent in Gondolas up the River into the country, and they all dispersed without having done any personal injury to any body in the town,

"They threatened to return again in order to dismantle the fort entirely, and to carry off or destroy the remaining heavy cannon, (about seventy pieces), and also to seize upon the Province Treasury, all of which there was reasonable ground to fear they would do, after what they had already done; but, on the Gunpowder's being taken away, I wrote to General Gage and Admiral Graves for assistance to restrain the boisterous temper of the people; upon which the Admiral ordered the armed ships Canceaux and Scarborough here, and they arrived (the former the 17th and the latter on the 19th) in time to prevent the further dismantling of the fort.

Further on, Gov. Wentworth says the government has no power to bring the offenders to punishment.

"No jail would hold them long and no jury would find them guilty; for, by the false alarm that has been raised throughout the country, it is considered by the weak and ignorant, who have the rule in these times, an act of self-preservation."

Again he says:

"I tried to dissuade them by the civil authority, sheriff, magistrate, etc., and did all I could to get the militia raised, but to no purpose.'

Roused by the activity and success of their leaders the people became, in Gov. Wentworth's opinion, a mob.

Writing to George Irving Jan. 5, 1775,

he said:

"The powers of magistracy have been faithfully and repeatedly tried. Governor, Council, Chief Justice, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace personally appeared; proclamation made according to law for all to desist and disperse; the militia ordered out; drums beat, etc., yet all to no avail. Not one appeared to assist in executing the law. And it was impossible for me, with four councillors, two justices, one sheriff, Mr. MacDonough and Mr. Benning Wentworth to subdue such multitudes, for not one other man would come forth, not even the revenue officers. All chose to shrink in safety from the storm, and suffered me to remain exposed to the folly and madness of an enraged multitude, daily and hourly increasing in numbers and delusion.

"A ruinous castle, with the walls in many places down, at length knocked down, their arms broken and taken from them by above one hundred to one, the captain was confined, and at last would not, nor did not give up the keys, notwithstanding every menace they could invent. Finally they broke the doors with axes and crowbars."

The Governor was a little confused in his story. There were two expeditions to the fort, one of about a dozen men, as related by Capt. Bennett, who captured the fort by night and carried away the powder, and another, a large force of citizens who went the next day and removed the small

arms and heavy guns.

Fortunately we have in the archives of the New Hampshire Historical Society the account of the expedition which captured the fort on the night of Dec. 14, 1774, as related by Eleazer Bennett, a member of the force. This story was taken from Bennett by Ballard Smith in 1841, and preserved in manuscript. Capt. Bennett said:

"Some time on the 15th, Dec. 1774, Mich. Davis came up from Durham Falls and told him that the Gen. wished him to come down & go to Portsmouth, and to go round among the neighbors, and get any body else he could to come with him, that they were going to have some fun there. That he immediately Started off to Langleys but could not persuade any one to accompany him, because they were afraid that there might be Some trouble.

"That there were Some eleven or twelve in the party, as well as he could remember, but he could not recollect the names of them right. Gen. Sullivan, Judge Thompson, Col. Winborn Adams, Maj. Demeritt (of Madbury), Benjamin Small, John Spencer, Mich. Davis, and himself. They took a "two cord gondola", belonging to Maj. Ben Mathes, (who then lived in the old Capt. Paul house, but was too old to accompany them) and manned it with three oars on each Side, they started from the old wharf somewhere between Gen. Sullivans and the Falls, it was a bright moonlight, but bitter cold, they Stopped a Short time at Portsmouth where John Langdon with another party joined them, proceeding on they landed at the fort, but could not bring the boats to within a rod of the shore, the water being so Shallow. They waded through the water in perfect silence, mounted the fort, tied the Captain, and frightened away the rest of the Soldiers, took one hundred bbls of gunpowder, brought them down to the boat, again wading through the water, which froze on them, So Soon as they came on to the boat, they then made their way back to Durham. A part of the powder was taken by Maj. Demeritt to his house in Madbury, but the greater part was Stored under the pulpit of the old meeting house near Durham Falls. and sent afterwards to Charleston where it was used by the patriots in the Battle of Bunker Hill."

Capt. Bennett was afterwards a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and received a pension for his service. He retained his memory and the full use of his mental powers in his extreme old age in a remarkable degree. He was born June 5, 1750, and died Dec. 25, 1851, aged 101 years. In reading his story it should be remembered that he was then 91 years old, and the error of one day in date may readily be excused.

The official evidence of this action is even more conclusive than the private and newspaper accounts. Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire wrote as follows to General Gage at Boston:

> Portsmouth New-Hampshire 14th Dec 1774

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your Excellencys letter of the 9th instant, with the Letter from the Secretary of State, which were both deliver'd to me on Monday Evning last, by M' Whiting.

It is with the utmost Concern, I am called upon by my Duty to the King, to communicate to your Excellency, a most unhappy Affair perpetrated here this day.

Yesterday in the Afternoon, Paul Revere arrived in this Town, Express from a Committee in Boston To another Committee in this Town, and deliver'd his Dispatch to M' Samuel Cutts, a Merchant of this Town: Who immediately conven'd the Committee of which he is one, and as I learn laid it before them. This day about Noon before any Suspicions cou'd be had of their intentions, about four hundred Men were collected together and immediately proceeded to His Maiesty's Castle William and Mary, at the entrance of this Harbour, & forcibly took possession thereof, notwithstanding the best defence that cou'd be made by Cap' Cochran, (whose conduct has been extremely laudable, as your Excellency will see by the inclosed letter from him) and by violence carried away upwards of one hundred barrels of Powder belonging to the King, deposited in the Castle. I am informed that Express" have been circulated thro' the neighboring Towns to collect a number of People tomorrow or as soon as possible, to carry away all the Cannon and Arms belonging to the Castle, which they will undoubtedly effect unless some Assistance shou'd arrive from Boston, in time to prevent it. This Event too plainly proves the inability of this Government to carry into execution His Majesty's order in Council for seizing and detaining arms and Ammunition imported into this Province, without some strong ships of War in this harbour. Neither is the Province or Custom house Treasury in any degree safe, if it shou'd come into the mind of the popular leaders, to seize upon them

The principal persons who took the lead in this enormity are well known. Upon the best information I can obtain, this Mischief originates from publishing the Secretary of State's letter & the King's order in Council at Rhode Island, prohibiting the Exportation of military stores from Great Britain, and the proceedings in that Colony, in consequence of it, which have been published here, by the forementioned M' Revere, and the Dispatch he brot, before

which, all was perfectly quiet & peaceable here.

I am with the greatest respect, Sir your most obedient humble Serv' J. Wentworth

Also we have the account of the affair as communicated to Gov. Wentworth by Capt. Cochran, commander of the fort. May it please your Excellency

I received your Excellency's Favour of vesterday & in obedience thereto I kept a strict Watch all Night & added two Men to my usual Number being all I could get-Nothing material occur'd till this Day about one o'Clock, When I was inform'd there were a Number of People coming to take possession of the Fort—upon which having only five effective Men with me I prepard to make the best Defence I could & pointed some Guns to those Places where I expected they would enter-About three o'Clock the Fort was beset on all Sides by upwards of four hundred Men-I told them at their Peril not to enter-they reply'd they would-I immediately orderd three four pounders to be fird on them & then the small Arms & before we could be ready to fire again we were storm'd on all Ouarters—& they immediately secur'd both me & my men & kept us Prisoners about one hour & an half during which time they broke open the Powder house & took all the Powder away (except one Barrel) & having put it into Boats & sent it off-they released me from my Confinement. To which can only add that I did all in my Power to defend the Fort but all my Efforts could not avail against so great a Number-

I am with Respect Your Excellencys most Obedient Servant

John Cochran

Fort William & Mary Dec' 14th 1774 His Excellency John Wentworth Esq'

It has been protested by some Massachusetts historians that, as no blood was shed in this affair, it cannot be considered as action of war. Military history tells of many bloodless actions. In this case there was an excellent reason. Capt. Cochran states that he "pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter," and that he "ordered three four pounders to be fired on them & then the small arms & before we could be ready to fire again we were stormed on all quarters." But our men were far too experienced in the methods of Indian warfare to attack in the places where the enemy would obviously expect them. They were not there, and nobody was hurt.

This was the first action of the Revolutionary War, the first armed resistance to the oppression of Parliament and the power of the Crown. The Boston Tea Party was a raid on private commercial property by an organized mob. Fort William and Mary was a royal fortification, occupied by a garrison of the King's colonial forces, and

all the property captured consisted of munitions of war, the property of the Crown.

New Hampshire was the first of the colonies to declare her independence and adopt a constitution. This was done Jan. 5, 1776, six months before the federal Declaration of Independence, which a New Hampshire delegate was the first to sign. Under this constitution the government of New Hampshire was carried on until 1784.

And though in time of war no foreign foe has ever stepped his foot on the soil of New Hampshire except as a prisoner, it was in the little old fishing village of Newcastle, N. H., that the foundation of American independence was laid.



South Carolina

DID YOU KNOW that Mrs. Clark Waring was the first Organizing Regent of Chapters in South Carolina, first Chapter Regent and the first Vice President General from South Carolina?

Did you know that "Carolina," the State song, was adopted through the efforts of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution?

Did you know that Columbia Chapter antedates the State Society by three years, and that it still has one charter member on its roll?

Did you know that a member of William Capers Chapter is the Grand-daughter of a Revolutionary soldier—he was only fifteen years old but was at the surrender of Yorktown?

Did you know that the father of a member of William Capers Chapter was living when George Washington was president and his daughter is still living when Franklin D. Roosevelt is president—the lives of father and daughter span all the presidents of the United States?

Did you know that Mrs. R. M. Bratton, then State Regent, and Miss Margaret A. Gist, Historian, both of Kings Mountain Chapter, who unveiled the statue of John C. Calhoun in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, were the first women ever placed on a commission by the State of South Carolina?

Did you know that Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, member of Columbia Chapter, and State Regent at the time, made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, April 19, 1904?

Did you know that in 1909 Mrs. A. I. Robertson, member of Columbia Chapter, painted the Seals of the thirteen original States for the D. A. R. for Continental Hall in Washington; and two years later let the U. S. Government have the designs cut into marble for a Memorial Post Office at York, Penn.?

Did you know that Ann Pamela Cuningham was the Founder and First Regent of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association which preserved the home of Washington for the nation?

Did you know that while life begins at forty, it may end at fifty, if the intervening ten years are not filled full of interest, fellowship, unselfish service and achievement? So work hard, Daughters!

The History of the Seal and Flag of the State of New Hampshire

THE history of the seal of New Hampshire must necessarily begin with the first establishment of a separate government for the Province, and the assumption of administration by President John Cutt, January 1, 1679-80.

From the first settlement in 1623 to 1641, during which time only four towns developed into existence, these towns failed to



CUTT SEAL (1679-80)

unite in a common government, but in 1641 Portsmouth and Dover joined with Hampton under the government of Massachusetts, and they were joined by Exeter in 1643. This union continued until the establishment of a separate Royal government for New Hampshire in 1679-80. Prior to this date all official documents for New Hampshire were under the seal of the Massachusetts government, but John Cutt's commission as President of New Hampshire, dated September 18, 1679, contains the following clause referring to a seal for the new government:

"And Our Will & Pleasure is, That Our said Councell shall from time to time have & use such Seal only, for the sealing of their Acts, Orders & Proceedings, as shall be sent unto them by Us, Our heirs & successors, for that purpose."

The records of the Council of New Hampshire for January 1, 1679-80 state: "This day by the hands of Edw:Randolph, esq wee his Maj^{ttes} president & Council for the prov. of N- Hampshire received his Maj^{ttes} Commission of grace & favor for the Gov^{rm} of said province together with a seale & Letter from ye Kings Maj^{tte} & his hon^{b1} priyi Councel."

Only one impression of this seal has been found in the archives of New Hampshire, which appears in the first Council Book on a document dated January 22, 1679-80. This is in very bad condition, as will be seen by the first illustration, but it shows a little of the device. No description of this seal is recorded except the reference in the Council Records, October 4, 1682, by which record it appears that the Cutt seal, which was 13/4 inches in diameter, bore the inscription:

"SIGILLUM PREASIDENTIS ET CON-SILIS DE PROVINCIA NOVAE HAMP-TONIAE IN NOVA ANGLIA."

In 1682 after the death of John Cutt, who was succeeded by Edward Crawford, there appears another seal, and again in 1686 and in 1692; in fact, each time a Royal Governor was appointed the seal apparently was also changed, as the records show ten different seals from the first of 1679-80 to 1775.

In 1775 Governor John Wentworth issued his last official document, proroguing the General Assembly, but the actual government passed from him and the assembly to the people when the First Provincial Congress met at Exeter, July 21, 1774.

New Hampshire was the first of the thirteen colonies to adopt a constitution, which was done January 5, 1776, six months before the national Declaration of Independence. All things royal being discarded, the seal with the rest, a new seal was made, with a device of a significance

relating entirely to New Hampshire. This seal was made and used in advance of the adoption of the constitution of 1776, as it is found on commissions issued to military officers by the Provincial Congress as early as September 5, 1775. No record is found of any legislative or executive proceedings in relation to the designing or adoption of this device. This first seal was small, being only 1½ inches in diameter and bore the inscription:

"COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—VIS UNITA FORTIOR."

The design consisted of a fish and a tree and between them a bundle of five arrows, bound together. The fish and the tree represented the colony's principal sources of wealth and subsistence, and the five arrows represented the five counties of the colony, united or bound into one government. The motto "Vis Unita Fortior" is translated "Strength United is Stronger."

On September 4, 1776, the New Hampshire General Assembly in session, the Declaration of Independence was read in the House of Representatives, and immediately following the reading, the House passed this resolution, which was concurred

by the Council:

"Voted and Resolved That this Colony Assume and Take upon Themselves The Name & Stile of the State of New Hampshire, and That All Commissions, writs, Processes & all Law Proceedings . . . Shall Henceforth be made & Issued in the Name & Stile of the State of New Hampshire, and not otherwise."

As on the seal of the previous year New Hampshire was called a "Colony" a new seal became necessary which should bear the designation of "State," and this first appears on an act passed September 12, 1776. The die was enlarged to 1¾ inches, but the same design of the fish, tree and arrows, and the motto were retained. The inscription reverted to a Latin form:

"SIGILL: REI-PUB: NEOHANTONI: VIS UNITA FORTIOR."

It has often been stated that New Hampshire never had a motto. It may be true that none was ever authorized or adopted by legislative enactment, but the official seal of the State bore the motto "Vis Unita Fortior" during the entire Revolutionary period, or until the adoption of the constitution of 1784. This fish, tree and arrows seal continued unchanged until the constitution of 1784 was in effect, when a new seal was deemed imperative, and in June of that year a committee was appointed to prepare a device and seal for the State. The committee reported November 1, as follows:

"The Committee chosen . . . reported that the Device be a field encompassed with Laurel—round the Field in Capital letters SIGILLUM REIPUBLICAE NEO HANTONIENSIS, on the Field a rising sun and a Ship on the Stocks with American banners



SEAL (1896-1916)

displayed, and that said Seal be two inches diameter . . ."

It is interesting to note that the date "1784" which appeared with the inscription, and was used continuously until 1932, was not authorized by this law or by any other enactment.

From 1785 until 1932 the seal was changed in minor details, but the design as a whole was kept very much the same. The second illustration shows the seal of 1916, which appears on the New Hampshire box in Constitution Hall, and on the State Flag given to the National Society.

In 1932 the seal was again changed, the

law reading:

"The seal of the state shall be two inches in diameter, circular, with the following detail and no other: A field crossed by a straight horizon line of the sea, above the center of the field: concentric with the field the rising sun, exposed above the horizon . . . the field encompassed with laurel: across the field . . . a broadside view of the frigate Raleigh, on the stocks: . . . an ensign staff at the stern flies the United States flag authorized by act of Congress, June 14, 1776: . . . the hull is shown without a rudder: . . . encircling the field is the inscription: SEAL . OF . THE . STATE OF . NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . at the lowest point of the inscription is the date 1776 flanked on either side by a five-pointed star, which group separates the beginning and the end of the inscription."

The State of New Hampshire never had a State flag duly authorized and described by law until 1909, when such an act was

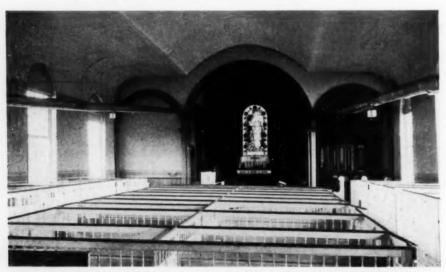
passed, Section 2 reading:

"The body or field of the flag shall be blue, and shall bear upon its center in suitable proportion and colors a representation of the State seal. The motto shall include the date 1784. Said seal shall be surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves with nine stars interspersed."

This design was used until 1932 when the new seal was authorized, and then the flag was altered to correspond: the seal being in the center surrounded by the wreath and stars as heretofore. The third illustration shows the present State Flag.

NOTE: With permission of the author, this article was taken from the book, "The History of the Seal and Flag of the State of New Hampshire," by Otis Grant Hammond, A.M., Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Old Union Church, West Claremont, N. H.



The Old Union Church Society of West Claremont, New Hampshire, was organized in 1771. The Church building was erected in 1773 from a plan furnished by Governor Bennington Wentworth. Ebenezer Rice, master carpenter, was a Revolutionary soldier. He and the other builders at the opening of hostilities, laid down their hammers, shouldered their guns and went to war, leaving the frame, floor, roof and outer boarding of the Church completed. In 1789 the rest of the Church was finished and in 1800 a belfry was added and the completed building painted. A bell weighing 682 pounds and known as "the sister of the Liberty Bell" was hung in 1806. Tories and Patriots alike worshipped here. The second "wall pew" on the rector's left was owned by Col. Samuel Ashley and deeded by him to his daughter, Eunice Ashley Hibbard, wife of Rev. Augustus Hibbard, a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. This deed is now held by Miss Marie Ansart of New York City, a member of the D. A. R. and a great-granddaughter of Col. Ashley.—Bernice Webb Putnam, State Chairman of Genealogical Records.



THE OLD WELL AT THE BLOCK HOUSE IN NOTTINGHAM

Some Historic Spots Marked by New Hampshire Daughters

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM

Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., Exeter, N. H.

THE New Hampshire Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been very active since its organization in 1891, in locating and marking historic spots,—109 of such spots having been marked with interesting and appropriate exercises by the various Chapters.

We will now describe a few of the landmarks in the southeastern part of the State, beginning with the old town of Exeter which was founded in 1638 by the Rev. John Wheelwright and his followers.

At the corner of Water and Clifford streets stands the oldest house now remaining in New Hampshire, the home of Councillor John Gilman, the OLD GARRISON HOUSE, built about 1650-1658, and his home until his death in 1708; then the home of his son, Col. John Gilman, until his death

in 1740; then the home of Col. John's son, the Hon. Peter Gilman, Speaker of the House of the Assembly, Councillor of the Province, Brigadier General of the Militia in French and Indian wars. Governor John Wentworth was entertained in this house in 1772, and Daniel Webster was a boarder here while a student of Phillips Exeter Academy in 1796. Other noted people have owned and lived in this house.

On the north side of Water Street a marker shows the site of the home of Colonel John Phillips, Colonel of the Exeter Cadets, and founder of the famous Phillips Exeter Academy. A little further along on the opposite side of the street a tablet on the News-Letter building marks the site of the home of General Enoch Poor from 1765 to 1780. Gen. Poor was one of the



THE MINUTEMAN MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE FOUR GENERALS: BARTLET, BUTLER, CILLEY, AND DEARBORN

famous New Hampshire Generals in the Revolutionary War.

Just off Water Street, on Ladd's Lane, stands the old Ladd homestead, built in 1721, now the home of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, and called "Cincinnati Hall." This rambling, old colonial house was built by Nathaniel Ladd, and was the birthplace of Captain Eliphalet Ladd, soldier and ship-builder during the Revolution. In 1747 the house became the home of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, State Treasurer; afterwards distinguished as the financier of New Hampshire in the Revolution, and this house was the State Treasury from 1775 to 1789. Here, also, were born the three distinguished sons of Treasurer Gilman: John Taylor Gilman, Governor of New Hampshire for fourteen years: Nicholas Gilman, officer in the Revolution, and United States Senator; Nathaniel Gilman, State Senator and Treasurer.

On the land of the Cincinnati Society, on Spring Street, now stands the "Folsom Tavern," the home of Colonel Samuel Folsom, born in Exeter in 1732, Colonel of the Exeter Cadets. It was in this house, or tavern, that General George Washington partook of a collation November 5th, 1789,

and also in this tavern that the Society of the Cincinnati was organized. The old tavern was given to the said Society a few years ago, and moved from its original site, at the corner of Water Street and the Square, to its present location.

On Cass Street stands the large, square house in which was born, October 9, 1782, Hon. Lewis Cass, statesman, diplomatist and soldier; governor of Michigan Territory, 1813-1831, then made Secretary of War. He wrote "History, Tradition and Languages of the Indians," in 1823, and "France, It's King, Court and Government."

In the old cemetery on Newmarket Road is the grave of Rev. Samuel Dudley, son of the Colonial Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts, who was Exeter's first set-

tled minister, from 1650 till his death in 1683.

All of the above historic landmarks, and others, have been marked by Exeter Chapter, D. A. R.

Going from Exeter north through the pretty village of Newfields we come to Newmarket, where in Kittredge Square stands a large granite boulder with bronze tablet erected by Granite Chapter, D. A. R., in honor of the many Revolutionary soldiers who served in the war from those two towns.

Further inland in the town of Nottingham we find on the beautiful Nottingham Square and near-by, memorials of important significance. At the foot of Rattlesnake Hill about one-half mile from the Square on the road leading to Epping, is a marker of granite showing the site of the log cabin home of Captain Joseph and Else Cilley, built in 1722, the first house in that section. On the Square, in the broad field of the home of General Joseph Cilley, of Revolutionary fame, stands a large boulder and tablet in memory of Captain Joseph and Else Cilley and later generations. About in the center of the Square stands the Minuteman Monument, erected in honor of the four Generals who went from the Square to the Battle of Bunker Hill, led by Generals Dearborn and Cilley. The four Generals were: Thomas Bartlett, Henry Butler, Joseph Cilley and Henry Dearborn. Also, on the Square is the site of the old Block

House, or Garrison, built about 1722, where the early settlers spent the nights during Indian troubles, and where the bodies of Robert Beard, Nathaniel Folsom and Elizabeth Simpson, killed by Indians in the Massacre in 1747 were taken, and near which garrison they were buried. The old well of the garrison has been preserved, with a fieldstone curbing built around it, and a bronze tablet placed in the curbing. A wellsweep, as in the early days, brings up buckets of sparkling cold water. This adds a charming bit of picturesque beauty to the old Square.

Going on to Northwood, as you enter the village from Northwood Center, stands a boulder and tablet marking the site of the home of Samuel Johnson, one of the first

settlers in that town, in 1765.

On the Nottingham road, one mile south of Deerfield Parade, in Deerfield, stands another large boulder and tablet, marking the site of the first Garrison house, built by Captain Jonathan Longfellow, in 1743. The farm was paid for in slaves. It was bought in 1765 by Major Simon Marston, who served during the Revolutionary War, and has since been occupied by his descendants.

All the historic spots in the above towns have been marked by Else Cilley Chapter, D. A. R. Going to the town of Derry, about one mile from the State road in the southern part of the town, on the Joseph White farm, we find a granite stone marking the site of the birthplace of General John Stark, born in 1728, the hero of the Battle of Bennington, in 1777.

In Derry Village stands the home of Hon. Matthew Thornton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a large white mansion house, on the lawn in front of which is a large boulder and bronze tablet erected

in his memory.

In the old town of Londonderry, about one mile from the Derry and Nashua highway, on July 10, 1899, a granite marker was unveiled in the presence of a large gathering, at the birthplace of Molly (Woodburn) Reid (1735-1823), wife of General George Reid, on which stone is inscribed the quotation:

"Gen. Stark said of her If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit for Governor, it is MOLLY REID."

All of these historic places in Derry and Londonderry have been marked by Molly

Reid Chapter, D. A. R.

Many, many more historic spots should be marked, especially in the earliest settled part of the State, which the Chapters will no doubt do, as finances permit.



OLD COLONIAL RECIPES

There have been so many requests for old colonial recipes, will those who have authentic ones send them in for publication in the Magazine?



PARLOR OF THE FRANKLIN PIERCE HOMESTEAD, HILLSBORO, N. H.

The Manahan Studio

The Franklin Pierce Homestead

MARY K. PIERCE

The birthplace of Franklin Pierce, familiarly known as the "Pierce Mansion," is located in the little village of Hillsborough, Lower Village, New Hampshire.

This imposing house was built in 1804 by General Benjamin Pierce, who had fought long and valiantly in the Revolution. He was a native of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, but chose the neighboring State in which to make his home. While discharging his duties as land surveyor he became fascinated with the beauty of the Contoocook Valley region in New Hampshire and began his married life in the town of Hillsborough. Nine children were born to him. Franklin, who was the fourth child, became the fourteenth president of the United States.

It is a fine old house, "four square to the wind," as was the popular expression during the period in which it was built. A long hall runs the length of the building, on either side of which are large proportioned rooms, each with a generous fireplace. The walls are stencilled in a simple pattern on a background of old rose and soft yellow.

In 1824 an imported paper "The Bay of Naples," was placed on the parlor walls, and is worthy of admiration. Scenes of activities taking place near the bay are depicted in yellow sepia shades.

The ball-room which comprises the entire front of the upper story, became a drill chamber when the second war with England seemed certain. The youth of the village

and surrounding towns assembled there to be instructed in military knowledge by General Pierce. General John McNeil, the hero of Chippewa, in the War of 1812, and Hawthorne to the Mansion, he cut his own initials and those of his friend Franklin Pierce, into the bark of a shag-bark walnut tree in the garden. This particular tree



EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE HOME, HILLSBORO, N. H.

The Manahan Studio

General James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane in the same conflict, received their instruction from General Pierce.

Once a garden flourished south of the house. There still remains a few old-fashioned flowers that bloom in sweet remembrance of the time when "beaux and belles" walked on the vine covered paths.

On one of the many visits of Nathaniel

was destroyed many years ago during a storm, but there remains four of the original group.

The State of New Hampshire owns this historical house. During the summer many people visit the spacious rooms that seem to extend the same gracious hospitality as in the days when merry laughter echoed through the halls.





HOME OF COOS BANK FROM 1803 TO 1820

Peter Carleton of Landaff, N. H.

MARY CARLETON BRUMMER

THIS little sketch is written about Peter Carleton of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Landaff, New Hampshire. His father and mother were Peter and Hannah (Gage) Carleton who were married at Haverhill, March 12, 1750. Peter was their third child, born September 9, 1755.

It is supposed that he lived the life of the average boy of those times. He attended the public schools of Haverhill, and afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

On January 6, 1782, he married Abigail Hazeltine. The birth of their daughter Zalinda on June 12, 1790, is recorded on the vital records in Haverhill. The others: George, born July 6, 1792; John, born Sept. 9, 1794; Louise, born Sept. 24, 1796, are recorded at Landaff. There may have been other children.

By these records it would seem that it was about 1790 that he removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Landaff, New Hampshire, and made his home on the farm now occupied by Amos Albee. He was probably the most prominent man in this vicinity in his time.

In the summer of 1793 he was one of the committee who did the work of laying out a road from Concord (now Lisbon) line through the towns of Littleton and Dalton to the Lancaster town line. This road, the history says, when completed made a rough but passable thoroughfare between Haverhill and Lancaster. It was made to be traveled on horseback, on foot, or by ox teams. Fordable streams were not bridged and swamps were sometimes corduroyed, stumps were cut close to the ground, but rocks were permissible in the best roads of that day.

He was a Justice of the Peace, and performed a great many marriage ceremonies. A good many of them are found recorded on our old (Lisbon) town records. He was the magistrate before whom a great many people appeared to be sworn when making conveyances of land, and his wife Abigail witnessed many of the signatures to the conveyances.

In 1795 he was on a committee with

Ebenezer Brewster of Hanover, and Capt. John Mann of Orford, the founder of that town, to select the site for the old covered bridge between Haverhill, N. H., and Newbury, Vt., known as the "Haverhill Bridge." This is the bridge over the Connecticut River south of the home of Senator Henry W. Keyes.

The death of his wife Abigail has not been found on record. His second marriage to Azubah Stone, on March 8, 1801, a woman twenty years younger than himself, is recorded on the records at Bath,

N. H.

In 1803 the Coos Bank of Haverhill, N. H., was chartered. Peter Carleton was one of the incorporators and directors of this bank. With him in this bank were associated John Montgomery, the President of the bank, later a General in the War of 1812: George Woodward, who was the cashier, was the son of Bezeleel Woodward of Hanover and his wife Mary, the daughter of Eleazer Wheelock, the founder and first President of Dartmouth College, and who like his father had been the treasurer of the college. He, George Woodward, built the fine mansion at the south end of the common in Haverhill. It was in this house that the bank did its business. Another one of the directors was Moses Payson of Bath who built the house we now know as the Colonial Inn.

In 1820 the bank found itself in financial difficulties and failed. The directors were retired and the Grafton Bank was chartered. Moses Payson was the only one of the directors of the Coos Bank called to the Directorate of this new bank.

In politics, Peter Carleton was a Democrat. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1803 and served his term. At this time John Taylor Gilman of Exeter was the Governor of the State. He was elected State Senator in 1806, which office he held during the term of John Langdon's Governorship. He was elected to the Tenth United States Congress and served from March, 1807, to March, 1809. At this time Thomas Jefferson was the President of the United States. John Marshall was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He may have witnessed the trial of



PETER CARLETON'S GRAVE AT LANDAFF, N. H.

Aaron Burr for conspiracy against the Government. About this time Robert Fulton launched his steamboat on the Hudson River, and the events which catapulted the War of 1812 were in the embroiling.

On April 9, 1818, being 63 years of age, he applied for a pension. By this it would seem that he had been unfortunate financially. In his application he said that he enlisted in January, 1777, in Massachusetts, and served under Capt. John Blanchard and Col. James Wesson until Dec. 31, 1779, on which date he was discharged at West Point, New York. That he was in the battles of Bemis Heights and Stillwater. He held the commission of Sergeant Major. He signed this application with a cross, which would indicate that he had become blind. His claim for a pension was allowed.

He died in Bath.

The inscription on his unimposing grave stone in the cemetery at Landaff reads: "Peter Carleton, Esq., died April 29, 1828, in the 73rd year of his age."



The Grave Yard at Webster Place

Alice M. Shepard

Abigail Webster Chapter, D. A. R., Franklin, N. H.

Within this yard a meeting-house once stood. Shut in by forests of primeval wood,— An ancient house of logs, which left no trace Of human purpose in this silent place. Beyond it was a fort to which men fled When prowling red men gave them cause to dread To stay within their own well-guarded door Too far for safety from the river shore,-A shore which offered quick retreat from foe To other strongholds armed and manned below. And here they buried in their nameless grave Those who met sudden death, soldiers who gave Their lives while here on duty,—Sarah Call, And also, Cook, the other victim. All Interred in haste with not a single stone To mark the spot, and now all overgrown

With grass. Tendrils of poison ivy creep Loath to arouse them from their dreamless sleep. Thus crept the savages with stealthy tread Poising their tomahawks for Sarah's head. They took her scalp, and raised their dreadful vell. What horrid tales this intervale could tell! Here field stones, uninscribed, mark many a spot Once known, but now eternally forgot: But, as the bridle path to cart road grew. And travelled turnpikes pushed their dust clouds through, Thin slate stones served as grim, gray-lettered page. And wrote their "finis" to earth's pilgrimage, And granite slabs, and slender columns too, Expressed the last that love and grief can do. In life they were old friends who understood. In death they rest content in neighborhood. Here Abigail and Ebenezer lie. Their sacrifice and prudence testify How Daniel Webster had his chance to grow. And learn the lessons that a man should know. Till when his great occasion fully came. The world could echo with an honored name.

The meadow larks sit on the grave yard fence And look across the field where diligence Of man and beast, with summer sun and rain. Have made the fertile acres teem again With grain and corn, and pumpkins in between. They hear the distant whir of the machine Which took the place of scythe swung by strong arm. They feel the peace which followed war's alarm, And brought to pass that saving in the Book: "The spear shall bend and form the pruning hook, The plow shares shall be beaten out of swords, And men shall know that vengeance is the Lord's." The meadow lark's clear whistle like a fife Sounds the retreat from all unrighteous strife. He sits upon the fence and flutes his note A plaintive cadence from a swelling throat. Late in the afternoon he sits and sings, Of transient and of everlasting things. And as the sun sinks in the wooded west His song like "taps" bids all the weary, rest.

New Names and Old Things

J. F. GASKILL

THE human race has always suffered under a plague of names. We confuse the reality with a slogan, or with a title which we may attach to the reality for the convenience of description, and then we forget the thing itself in remembering the name.

For nearly 5,000 years peoples have been led into folly and have been destroyed because they do not understand that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Designing men for generation after generation have lifted themselves into power by calling themselves and their actions by names which we have come to associate with pleasant things and by fastening upon others names which are repellant to us without regard for the fact that they are completely changing the original meanings. So far peoples have never discovered the deception until the thing they thought they were defending has been destroyed.

Many years before Christ, in the Greek city states, there arose from time to time men who were called demagogues. To the Greeks this was not an unpleasant name because it meant the "leader of the people." When these men from time to time managed to obtain supreme power, they were called tyrants which to the Greeks simply meant a ruler without constitutional authority. I believe you will agree with me that these names mean something else to us and that the men who still arise from time to time in nations and attempt to do the thing the demagogues and tyrants did, must find for themselves other names if they would be successful.

Again in Rome, which rose up against the tyranny of the Tarquins and exiled that family and the name King from their country, those men who finally destroyed all the liberties of the Roman people did not call themselves kings. Julius Ceasar tried the experiment of having the crown offered to him in public. He refused it, not because he himself objected, but because of the ominous murmurs of the crowd. The Romans would not have submitted to a ruler under the name of King, but they did accept a ruler under name of Imperator which meant only Master General to the Romans, but which means Emperor or King plus to us. So in every generation we throw away the substance for the shadow. We are deceived and we deceive ourselves into the successive beliefs that kings are not tyrants, that emperors are not kings, that Fuhrers, Il Duces, chairmen of central committees, dictators, are not emperors; into the belief that, if we do not call our rulers tyrants, they cannot be

I say again that we forget the substance in the shadow. The demagogues, tyrants, kings, and emperors are with us today in the persons of those who are and would be all of these things just as they were with Greece and Rome, but they do not call themselves by the same names. Nor do they call the institutions which they set up by the same names. They select names which lull us to sleep so that we may not understand that which is happening until it is too late.

Let us consider the United Socialist Soviet Republic. If that fiendish tyranny which now exists in the land of the Czars is a republic, then we shall have to find another name for these United States. Or if we follow the same path and cling to the shadow of the name, then in future generations the name of republic will take its place beside that of kingdom, empire and despotism. We should never forget that the thing which has been done to the Russian people was done to them in the name of liberty, freedom and progress.

In our own country, there is a group of people who speak and write of themselves as liberals. That word has a pleasant meaning to us because of its association with the work of the great English liberals of the 18th and 19th centuries. Men who worked for freedom of speech, for freedom of the press, for freedom of religion and for economic freedom and to that end they constantly strove to restrict and limit the impact of governmental authority upon the daily lives of the people. They were the implacable opponents of despotism of all kinds. They recognized government only as a necessary evil. They branded as despotism, not only the tyranny of individuals, but that of groups, and mobs and

majorities as well.

The result of their teachings is to be found in the flowering of civilization and progress in England, France and the United States. To find even a brief period in history when such theories were extant, it is necessary to go back from their time to the City of Athens. Only twice then in the history of civilization have these ideas had the force of government. Once in Athens and then again among the French and English speaking peoples of the 19th and 20th centuries.

There is no basic difference between the teachings of Aristotle who looked back on the glories of his country and those of the English liberals of the 18th and 19th centuries who were largely disciples of that great Greek. It is illuminating indeed to note that in no period of time has civilization flourished and developed nor have the people been so prosperous and happy as in the years of the Republic of Athens and at the present time in our own country and in England and France.

How then can the men who teach doctrines contrary to the basic principles which produced these results justify their usurpation of the name liberal? Why should we be deceived as we have been deceived in generation after generation by the name, without examination of the substance back of the name? If I were to put into one brief paragraph the true picture of liberalism as taught and proven by history, it would

run like this-

When a people oppressed beyond endurance by their government rise up and throw off their shackles, they are for a brief moment entirely free to do as they please. Very soon, however, they discover that, due to their own weaknesses and imperfections, they need an umpire to decide their differences. At this point, almost invariably, they recreate a despotism by crowning the leader of the recent revolution. If, as was George Washington, the leader is

a truly great man, the crown is refused and under his leadership, with the memory of their recent wrongs fresh in their minds, they set up a government, definitely limited in power, to maintain law and order, to defend them from aggression, to set up standards of value and measurement and to deal with foreign governments. They reserve to themselves the right to choose their path in speech, in writing, in religion, in their economic life and in all other activities not specifically delegated to the government. The goal is that after many generations the people will reach such a degree of accuracy in their right of choice that they will no longer need any government and will, therefore, be truly free.

This, you will say, is the millennium and unattainable, nevertheless this is the goal and those people who, over the course of the years, show less and less government in their lives are progressing toward that goal. While on the contrary those people who, over the course of the years, show more and more government in their lives are turning backward to the thing from which they freed themselves. That is the basic thought behind all true liberalism. Less government means progress. More government means retrogression and defeat.

Those men today who are continually advocating more and more government in our lives call themselves liberals, while those who oppose them are stigmatized by the name of Tory, Bourbon and re-actionary. Our forefathers fought the Tories and Bourbons to get government out of our lives in the name of Liberalism and their success and intention is everlastingly written into the Constitution of this Country.

Today, in the name of Liberalism, men are trying to put us back into the thing from which our forefathers fought to free us. If they are Liberals then George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were Tories. Once again credulous, careless, trusting human beings have been confused by names. Blindly following a banner they do not see that the army is counter-marching.

These things would be humorous if they were not serious. Liberalism disappeared after Athens for 2,000 years. Today the

frontiers are very close. No large nation exists in the world today which operates under a liberal form of government save England, the United States and France, and in all of these countries the basic doctrine is being attacked, nibbled at and destroyed piece-meal by the re-actionary minds who call themselves liberals.

It should be evident by this time that names in themselves mean nothing. It is certain that, if we do not wish to be misled, we must find some way of getting behind the plausible, pleasant titles which disguise the realities. If the captain we have appointed should change the course of the ship while we are asleep, we must know the stars or our destiny will be thwarted on a reef.

Asia is littered with the wreckage of peoples who built their cities and disappeared. The genius which created, the courage which dared, the brains which planned and the energy which executed are gone. In the desolate silence of deserts we dig down to the ruins of their dreams and marvel that so much could have come to nothing. Where are the sons of the men who did these things? Do you think they live among the poverty stricken human beings who live, starve and die by pestilence and flood in these countries? If they do they do not create, they do not dare, they do not plan nor are they energetic.

We go to Greece to wonder at these men of ancient times. In art, literature, commerce, war and peace they demonstrated their power. Where are the sons of Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Solon and Pericles? Do you think the ancient great would claim as their descendants those who now inhabit that famous peninsula? The Acropolis is there but where is the race

which built it?

Rome is, Rome was and Rome shall be. They said it and believed it long after Rome was dead, for Rome died a century before Alaric camped at her gates. The last Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire abdicated in 1806. With him the travesty ended. Today we visit the Coliseum by moonlight to feel the phantom presence of departed grandeur. The seven hills of Rome are ruled by an alien race. Where are the Romans?

What destroyed these peoples? All of them had creative genius, daring courage, brains to plan and energy to execute. While they were united in the common goal of loot and plunder they were irresistible. The simple, inexorable test of the battlefield graded them as to their courage, leadership and endurance. Incompetents could not The disloyal were destroyed or survive. Each in turn achieved empire. eiected. Each in turn built a tremendous civilization. Each in turn, lacking the simple test of the battlefield, were hypnotized by honeyed words and phrases until, in their leadership, bombast was substituted for genius, fawning for courage, intrigue for brains and sloth for energy. Those whose courage, intellect and energy led them to protest were destroyed or ejected until the numerous but pitiable dregs of the race bowed to the voke of the invader like Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome, or stagnated for centuries in a miserable existence like China which no one really wanted until Japan recently began to absorb it.

This cycle has been repeated so often and so faithfully that no historian will deny it. From the Incas in Peru to Rome the story is the same. Millions of Incas were conquered by a few hundred men. Three or four million Romans waited within the walls of Rome while Alaric marched through their country and the city fell without a battle. No nation ever rose until it permitted its genius, courage, brains and energy to flow freely to leadership and the rewards and penalties of leadership. No nation has ever yet maintained that flow

after they had risen.

Why have all nations failed in this respect? History again provides the answer. They failed because despotic governments shut off the flow of genius, courage, brains and energy to leadership and destroyed or dispersed the minority of the race which possessed those qualities.

Despotism does not happen suddenly. Despotism is a disease which begins quietly and gently but which if allowed to develop can only be cured by a major operation, such as a civil war, and which if allowed to run its course ends in death.

What then is despotism, basically, because if we know the enemy, no matter what disguise he may take, the battle is half won.

Here again we must turn to history. Nation after nation committed peaceful suicide because they could not conceive of government as other than an all-wise paternal power which directed their daily lives. If mistakes aroused doubts they were resolved by claims of divinity or appointment by divinity on the part of their rulers. Gradually, therefore, inch by inch the people lost their right to choose their path in life until at the last they had neither responsibility nor reward. In other words, they became like cattle ordered here and there without thought or decision on their part and with, therefore, no concern except their immediate safety and hunger.

This right of choice is liberty. It does not guarantee security or happiness. It merely guarantees us the right to look for both in our own way. It may force us to choose between the devil and the deep blue sea or between the frying pan and the fire. The important thing is not that we must sometimes choose between appalling evils but that we must make the choice for ourselves, if we would grow in courage and intellect. If we give up that right we cease to grow and become slaves in fact if not in

name.

Unfortunately if we have the right to choose our path and enjoy the reward for choosing rightly we must also pay the penalty when we choose wrongly. And therein lies the source of most of our troubles and

dangers.

Under the stress of the trouble and pain of our mistakes we listen to the special pleading of the demagogue. He tells us that our trouble is not our fault. Someone else is to blame and should pay. And so, insidiously, we are led to give up, piece by piece and step by step, our most precious possession in return for promises of immunity for past mistakes and fancied security for the future.

How may we recognize the symptoms of this disease before an operation such as civil war or the death of our civilization results? Fortunately it is easy to isolate the germ. Unfortunately it is difficult for our reason to force acceptance of the basic truth against the opposition of our wishful

thinking.

The four cornerstones of our right of choice, of our liberty, are a free press, free speech, free religion and a free wealth producing our economic system. The designing or ignorant minds, unlike their predecessors in former generations, which are a source of danger to us today do not directly oppose the first three. The immediate effect on the individual would be too apparent today. They tell us that a free press, free speech and free religion are undeniable by government but claim that economic freedom can be so denied.

Herein lies the germ of despotism. If government controls the wealth who will finance your religion and mine if we are in the minority? Who will finance the newspaper which opposes the government? Who may speak his mind or cast his vote against the power that controls his economic existence? Free speech, a free press and free religion will die with the death of a free economic system. The past and present are replete with examples of this fact.

If we would have a government to preserve law and order we must delegate to it the power to tax us and to maintain a police force to compel respect for our laws.

Our laws are the rules of the game of life as we see it. Our government, in its appropriate department, is the umpire who sees that the game is played fairly. The game of life is an economic game; tensely competitive. If the umpire starts to carry the ball, who will see that the game is fairly played?

We have no protection in the payment of taxation other than our choice of representatives which protects only the majority, and the limitations laid down in the Constitution which are supposed to protect the minority. The filmsiness of that protection for the majority is evident in the recent spending spree of our Government and, for the minority, in the income tax, inheritance tax and other "soak the rich" measures.

If we do not pay our taxes the police power is invoked to compel us. This is the exercise of despotic power, delegated it is true, but despotic as all the acts of any government must be within its limits of authority. If we permit this authority to extend farther into our daily lives, edicts, prohibitions, imprisonment and fines will be our common lot. We must not be deceived by the see-saw methods of our enemies who tell us that only certain minorities will be regimented. John Jones will not long retain his liberty in a country in which John Smith has lost his. Only so long as our economic system is free to finance, protect and uphold a free press, free speech and free religion may we feel safe from despotism.

Here then is a simple, clear and basic answer to our question. Despotism is a disease whose symptoms are the gradual absorption and operation, or control, by Government of the economic or wealth-

producing system.

When we tie the tax-gathering power, the police power and the economic system together we sell our children and our chil-

dren's children into slavery.

With this understanding new names and stolen names for old things can no longer confuse us, and the modern names for the deadly disease of civilization take on their real meanings. Bolshevism, Socialism, Communism, Nazi-ism, Fascism, Social Ownership of Producing Agencies and Collectivism are all the same old disease whose sting is death.

We are being pushed toward the beginning of destruction. The Constitution is the only remaining barrier. The anti-social mind has been clamoring at this obstacle for more than a year. We must wake up and profit by the age-old experience of the race before we go too far along the broad and easy way that leads to the ruins of Babylon and Rome.

As we study the Constitution of the United States we see that it is not a vehicle for "horse and buggy" days or any other period of history. It is not a system of any kind. It is much more fundamental. The men who wrote it had awakened in a crisis similar to that which we now face. Inevitably, therefore, the Constitution is a declaration of the necessity to mankind of the right of choice and an attempt to guarantee its continuity for this Nation. As such it is just as completely true in any age or state of development of our country, or any other country. It was not written for an agricultural community. It was written to state and maintain a truth for the ages.

This remarkable document needs strengthening, not weakening, if we would hand down to our children the right to choose their path in speech, in writing, in religion and economic life. These things they must have if they are to grow in genius, courage, brains and energy. Without them they will die in body and spirit.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written for the MAGAZINE at the request of Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education.

D. A. R. Tiffin in China

The local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were hosts to a large number of representatives of American consular, diplomatic, military and naval circles at a tiffin party given in the American Women's Club in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Miss Bessie Hille, historian of the Chapter, presided at the meeting in the absence of Dr. Angie Thompson, who left on February 4 on furlough to Europe and America, and introduced Dr. Emory Luccock, of the Community Church, who led the group in

a short devotional service.

After tiffin, which was served on long tables decorated most effectively in a red, white, and blue colour scheme, Dr. H. H. Welles, of the Shanghai American School, addressed the group, taking for his subject "The Characteristics of Lincoln in Relation to the Rearing of Our Children." In his talk, Dr. Welles pointed out the goal of education to be the development of the "whole child," and cited a few illustrations of how the school must work in co-operation with the home to reach this goal.

The committee in charge of the tiffin were Miss Bessie Hille, Dr. Angus, and Mrs.

James Macbeth.

Beauty and Historical Meaning in School Decorations

FRANCIS L. BACON

Principal, Evanston Township High School

THE Evanston Township High School has evolved a rather unique plan for giving significant meaning and distinction

to its home rooms.

The customary school room is a highly standardized, formal, cold and altogether uninteresting place. Bleak walls, ugly blackboards, stiff, regimented rows of seats, a plain and unattractive teacher's desk ordinarily contribute to the rather unpleasant impression. Sometimes there are a few pictures, selected apparently at random or perhaps the doubtfully appreciated gifts from some overloaded household. Ordinarily these pictures suggest little degree of artistic merit and seldom, if ever, carry any correlation with the well understood purposes of the school.

High school enrollments have grown so greatly in the past twenty years that communities have found it exceedingly difficult to provide merely adequate housing space with no money available for giving beauty, adornment or peculiarly interesting and helpful decorative meaning to the wood, brick and plaster which constitute the phys-

ical structure.

In these respects Evanston has been fairly typical. So much had been done in the way of the physical structure itself that the warmth, color and special meaning of planned interiors had been largely ignored. There was a host of typical school rooms, so many it was thought that nothing could

be done about it.

A number of these rooms are quite large and are used as central home rooms. Gradually the idea has grown that each of these rooms might be thought of as housing a small school, thus capitalizing the particular advantages of the small school while, at the same time, gaining the advantages of being a unit within a large school. The whole school enrollment for the present year is 3529. These rooms now house something of a cross section of the school

enrollment and are emphasized as definite group organizations with many of their own recognitions and activities. Each, for example, has its own assembly period every morning and a variety of programs with much student control and participation are presented.

Once these rooms were acknowledged to be the centers of activity and interest for their respective groups, there came the suggestion that they could be made more significant as physical abodes. The theory was developed that mere attractiveness of room space would not suffice. The question was asked, why not attempt to work out some special motif or theme for each room which would give special distinction and character. If this were done why not develop a theme which would emphasize or definitely suggest educational possibilities. For a long time such questions were discussed pro and con. Gradually, answers that seemed to have worth were advanced. Eventually it was rather well agreed that each room would select a theme that would have a very definite connection with the work not only of the school but of some important phase of the development of America or of man's general culture.

For example, one of the first suggestions to emerge in rather specific form was that a certain one of the rooms should be called the "Early American Room." The room council, the group of teachers who were assigned to this particular room, the principal, the chairman of the art department and an interested artist alumnus of the school all participated in working out the possibilities suggested by the idea of a room which would represent in many ways the life of early America.

First of all, it was planned to have a series of murals, depicting chief historical events in early America, running about the upper walls of the room. Then came the suggestion to panel the room in American

pine with a properly designed beamed ceiling. This plan has been accepted. It is also intended that the main articles of furniture in the room will be appropriate to the period. While not all of the suggestions and proposel arrangements are in operation as yet, they are slowly being worked out.

The pupil council has accepted the possibility for the pupil organization in the room to be modeled upon colonial forms with offices carrying the same titles and ceremonials followed in typical order. Here is afforded the unusual opportunity to use early American costumes for official ceremonies such as elections and in connection with the observance of special days such as Flag Day, Patriot's Day and Washington's Birthday. The room, too, has provision for carrying a rather considerable library and the plan is to have a number of books that would be especially meaningful in connection with the room theme.

The encouragement and help necessary to proceed with this plan has come especially from the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have not only responded with ideas and appreciation but with financial aid. This has been especially appreciated in getting the idea into being. A part of the plan for the "Early American Room" has incorporated the special use of the collection of color reproductions of the famous Ferris paintings. The fact that these are the most extensive, authentic and significant paintings of the important scenes and events in the early history of America has obviously given a great deal of meaning to their use. Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution arranged for the suitable framing of these pictures and when a presentation ceremony was organized as a room program. Mrs. Charles G. Reynolds, the regent of the chapter, took a prominent and effective part in the proceedings.

Now that the launching of the general idea has proved to be successful, other rooms have followed with similar ideas and the plans of the various rooms are moving forward with much more alacrity. Already three other rooms have similar projects under way and additional rooms are working on plans. One room has for sometime

made the life and character of the American Indian a central theme. Under the impetus of the growth of the general idea, this room has finally crystallized its conception into the definite theme of the American frontier. This idea gives ample opportunity for the incorporation of what they have already done with the special equipment and decoration of the American Indian and at the same time provides for adequate extension by recognition of the frontiersman and all of the many possibilities that go with this suggestion. The room is to be called officially "The Frontier Room." This room, too, plans to set up its student participation, its special ceremonies and observances of patriotic occasions through costume, ritual and suitable paraphernalia and equipment for recognition of the tremendous importance of the frontier in the development of this country.

Another room has its plans rather far advanced with a motif from the classics. Up to date, the Roman theme has been in the ascendancy. They have acquired a number of pieces of art and models of classical theme which are intimately related to the room motif. They also plan to have a mural of a Roman triumph painted upon the walls of the room. Sketches have already been made. Obviously, this theme will furnish abundant opportunities for correlation with the Latin and History departments as well as with the general development of civilization. For the student offices in the room, Roman names will be used. Here again Roman costumes and equipment will be a significant and colorful part of the room ceremonies.

Not to be outdone another room has recently perfected its plan for the working out of a theme which has to do with "Outdoor America." The room has already acquired a number of handsome original paintings illustrative of the charm, beauty and wonder of our great scenic outdoors. Plants, vines, aquaria and other items have been obtained and these are being tastefully and effectively worked into the form and character of the room.

One room has adopted "American Industry" as its theme. As the first step the room was able to acquire a set of the interesting reproductions of the industrial paintings of the noted Garret Beneker. Mr.

Beneker is the one American artist who has made it his life career to capture and give to America the beauty of the machine and the significance of the true character of the men who work the machines in the tremendous job of the creation and distribution of the magnificent results of America's

industry.

An interesting part of the development of the plan for the large rooms has been the influence upon pupils and teachers toward the making of other smaller and less important rooms more attractive and meaningful. There are already several interesting examples of this tendency. For instance, one small, ordinary classroom has become peculiarly suggestive of a charming Spanish atmosphere. On four walls above the blackboards runs the story of the heroic Don Quixote in colorful and unusually effective murals. Reproductions of Spanish tiling complete the decorative wall plan while bits of Spanish sculpture add to the charm and meaning. Similar ideas are being worked out for other rooms.

It is conceivable that some day will see the rooms of this great high school reflecting the most significant events and movements of American history, offering decorative emphasis to what has been most important in the upward march of mankind and affording graphic illustration to the beauty and wonder of lands and peoples

everywhere.

Practical people will wish to know how such projects are financed. Obviously,

there is small chance in any community for the use of tax funds in the ways indicated by this article. It can be well argued that pupils and school will benefit to larger extent if special efforts have to be made in order to obtain funds for such unusual purposes. Certainly pupils will show more interest and hold a more lasting regard for the things which they create and develop by their own achievement.

Funds to be used in giving beauty and special educational and historical meaning to school buildings can well be raised by pupil efforts in connection with the many opportunities afforded by student activities and enterprises. Citizens and community organizations can also be interested in such worthy projects and will gladly lend efforts and financial aid once they understand what significance is truly involved. It should also be pointed out that plans of the character outlined in this brief statement require long and careful discussion and a development which is likely to be most satisfactory if it is made slowly over a period of several years. A larger number of pupils, also, will especially profit by participation if certain limited progress is made each year. The Evanston Township High School believes that the idea is of such importance educationally that its slow development over a long time period will be amply justified.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is contributed to the MAGAZINE at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue.



Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

Historian General

May 1, 1690—The First Colonial Congress called by Jacob Leisler, was attended by representatives from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Plymouth.

May 1, 1810—British and French armed vessels were excluded from American waters by Act of Congress.

May 1, 1873—One cent postal cards were first issued.

May 1, 1886—Strikes occurred all over the country in demand of an eight hour day. Serious conflicts and riots took place in many States.

May 1, 1898—Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay

May 2, 1670—The Hudson Bay Company was chartered.

May 2, 1842—Col. John C. Frémont conducted the first exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

May 3, 1802—Washington was incorporated as a city.

May 3, 1820—Congress organized the first committee on agriculture.

May 4, 1776—Rhode Island declared for Independence.

May 5, 1775—Benjamin Franklin, after ten years' absence in England, returned to Philadelphia and was elected to Congress the next day.

May 6, 1677—Maine was purchased by Massachusetts for \$5625 (in present currency) and becomes a part of that colony.

May 6, 1882—The Exclusion Act was passed restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers for the ensuing ten years and refusing citizenship to Chinese people.

May 8, 1911—The first direct long distance telephone conversation was held between New York City and Denver, a distance of 2000 miles.

May 9, 1781—Robert Morris was appointed Treasurer by Congress. He and his friends pledged their private fortunes for the payment of the future obligations of Congress, thus to improve the credit of the Government.

May 10, 1776—Congress recommended the establishment of State governments.

May 10, 1776—Massachusetts declared for independence.

May 10, 1869—The Union Pacific R. R. and the Grand Pacific R. R. met at Promontory Point near Ogden, Utah, and thus united the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This was the first transcontinental line and the event was celebrated in many cities. A Thanksgiving service was held at Trinity Church, New York City, and a salute of 100 guns was given.

May 11, 1682—The General Court of Massachusetts repealed the law against keeping Christmas and against capital punishment for Quakers.

May 11, 1858—Minnesota was admitted as the 32nd State of the Union.

May 12, 1621—The first marriage in the Plymouth Colony takes place between Edward Winslow and Susanna White,

May 12, 1779—Col. Todd, commissioned Governor, arrived at Kaskaskia, the first settlement in Illinois.

May 13, 1607—Commander Newport entered James River with 105 colonists settling at Jamestown, Va. There were no women. They landed on the 14th.

May 13, 1774—Gen. Gage arrived in Boston as Governor of Massachusetts and Commander-In-Chief of the Army.

May 13, 1781—By the death of General Phillips, Benedict Arnold became Commander-In-Chief of the British forces in Virginia for seven days—the summit of the traitor's glory.

May 13, 1783—The Society of the Cincinnati, composed of Washington's officers, was founded, Washington serving as president until his death. May 14, 1776-Virginia declared for in-

dependence.

May 14, 1787—A National Constitutional Convention for framing a less restricted Constitution assembled in Philadelphia. This was really to revise the Articles of Confederation. George Washington was elected president.

May 14, 1804—Captain Merriweather Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, who had been appointed to explore the Missouri River and seek water communication to the Pacific Ocean, enter the Missouri River ("Lewis and Clark Expedition").

May 14, 1800—Congress adjourned its last session to be held in Philadelphia.

May 14, 1835—Mexico acknowledged the independence of Texas.

May 17, 1887—An Act was passed providing that graduates of the U. S. Military Academy should be commissioned as second lieutenants.

May 19, 1643—The first confederated Government in the New World was formed. It was called "The United Colonies of New England." A measure for uniting the New England colonies for mutual defense was adopted.

May 19, 1749—A grant of 200,000 acres of land on the south side of the Ohio River was given to several Virginians on condition of settlement and erection of a fort. This was the Ohio Company.

May 19, 1834 General Lafayette died in

France.

May 20, 1506—Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, at the age of 70.

May 20, 1785—Congress passed its first act relative to western lands.

May 23, 1775—Transylvania colonists in convention in Boonesborough, Ky., adopted "the earliest form of government in the region west of the Alleghanies."

May 24, 1626—Peter Minnit, Governor of New Netherland, bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for goods to the value of \$24.00, including scarlet cloth, brass buttons, etc. Here he settled New Amsterdam. May 25, 1686—The Charter government of Massachusetts was formally displaced by a provisional government.

May 25, 1776—English troops under Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived in Boston.

May 25, 1785—A letter from the King of Spain prohibited navigation of the Mississippi in Spanish territory.

May 26, 1781—Congress resolved to establish a Bank of North America, a plan submitted by Robert Morris be-

ing approved.

May 27, 1844—The first telegraphic communication in the U. S. occurred on the experimental line erected by the government between Baltimore and Washington during the National Democratic Convention.

May 28, 1672—The first Declaration of War in the colonies occurred; Boston declared war against the Dutch.

May 28, 1754—George Washington defeated the French at Great Meadows and built a stockade which he named "Fort Necessity."

May 28, 1798—Congress authorized a Provisional Army of 10,000 to enlist for three years in case of a declara-

tion of war or an invasion.

May 29, 1765—Patrick Henry, age 29 years, in the House of Burgesses introduced resolutions declaring that the Virginia Assembly had the sole right to lay taxes upon the people of Virginia.

May 29, 1787—At the Constitutional Convention, Edmund Randolph moved to set aside the Articles of Confederation and adopt a new constitution. A com-

mittee was appointed.

May 29, 1848—Wisconsin was admitted as the 30th State of the Union.

May 29, 1910—Glen H. Curtiss made an airship flight from Albany, N. Y., to New York City, a distance of 137 miles, in two and one-half hours, thereby winning a prize of \$10,000.

May 30, 1868—First observance of "Meorial Day." This was founded by

Gen. John A. Logan.

News from the States

SOUTH CAROLINA

In February, 1892, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution appointed Mrs. (John E.) Rebecca Pickens Bacon, of Egdefield, State Regent of South Carolina: Mrs. Bacon at the same time appointing Mrs. (Clark) Malvina Sarah Waring, of Columbia, Organizing Regent of Chapters.

On May 10, 1893, Mrs. Waring, at her home, 1428 Laurel St., organized the Columbia Chapter, the first chapter to be organized in the State. The second chapter was Esther Marion of Aiken, with Mrs. George W. Croft, leader, on November 4. 1893; the third being Cowpens, Spartanburg, on June 4, 1894, by Mrs. Wm. Adger Law

For eight consecutive years, the annual gatherings of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution were held at the home of Mrs. Waring, in the same room in which the first chapter was organized. one day of Fair Week, which occurred in the fall of the year. These meetings were always featured by a reception following the business discussion.

At the annual meeting, November 10, 1897, Mrs. Bacon refused to serve longer as State Regent, and Mrs. Waring, first Organizing Regent of Chapters in South Carolina, first chapter regent, was elected State Regent, being confirmed at the National Congress in Washington, February, 1898. During Mrs. Waring's term as State Regent, seven chapters were organized as follows: Catawba, Rock Hill; Rebecca Motte, Charleston; King's Mountain, Yorkville; Sumter's home, Sumter; Nathanael Greene, Greenville; Mary Adair, Chester; Cateechee, Anderson. The first Conference of Mrs. Waring's regime was held in her home, November, 1898. On April 28, 1899, an Interstate Conference of North and South Carolina D. A. R. was held in Spartanburg, with Cowpens Chapter as hostess.

October 8, 1899, the Annual Conference S. C. D. A. R. was held at Mrs. Waring's, and again in the Fall of 1900. On the latter occasion, Mrs. Waring having served three years, resigned as State Regent, and Mrs. (H. W.) Sara Aldrich Richardson, of Columbia Chapter, was elected, remaining in office six years. She was confirmed as State Regent at Continental Congress in February, 1901, Mrs. Waring being at the same Congress elected Vice-President General, the first D. A. R. to hold this office from South Carolina.

In 1901 the Conference was held in Columbia, at the old Y. M. C. A. building, which stood at the southeast corner of Main

and Lady Streets.

February 27th, 1902, was D. A. R. Day at the Charleston Exposition, and numbered among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, President General of the N. S. D. A. R., and Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President General of the N. S. D. A. R., each of whom delivered an address on that day. Many South Carolina Daughters were in attend-The Annual Conference that year was held in Columbia, on October 29th, in the Senate Chamber at the State House, being followed that evening by a large reception, also in the Senate Chamber.

A pleasing incident to South Carolina D. A. R. occurred on February 26, 1903, when Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks. President General, while presiding over Congress, called Mrs. Clark Waring to the chair and allowed her to preside. It was stated that "she did so with dignity and a knowledge of parliamentary law."

On October 28th, 1903, what was termed as the "Seventh Annual Conference" was held in the Council Chamber of the old City Hall, Columbia. At this Conference the advisability of rotation was discussed, and an invitation from Cowpens Chapter for the Conference of 1904 was accepted, this being the first Annual State Conference to meet outside of Columbia from the formation of the D. A. R. Society within this State.

On April 19, 1904, Mrs. Clark Waring assisted in the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, on invitation of the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks. Beginning with the Conference in Spartanburg in 1904, it has been the custom to meet by special invitation.

GEORGIA

Memorials to Washington in Georgia by the Daughters of the American Revolution

In 1791, George Washington, then president of the United States, made his only visit to the far south, Savannah being the most southern point reached by him.

Through South Carolina he traveled over what is known as the "King's Highway," taking a boat at Purysburg for Savannah. The Daughters of the American Revolution have marked with a tablet the site of the "Old Inn" at State and Barnard Streets, where he stopped while in Savannah.

Returning, he went by Augusta, over what was known as the Old Stage Coach

Road

In 1931, in honor of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, upon the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the general assembly of Georgia designated this route as the "George Washington Highway in Georgia."

Thereafter, the Daughters marked this highway with granite markers, holding

dedicatory exercises along the route. This highway is of peculiar interest to Georgians, as along its route were many grants from the state of Georgia to soldiers for distinguished services in the American Revolution.

The three signers of the Declaration of Independence in Georgia lived along this highway, and a monument to them has been erected in the city of Augusta. Button Gwinnett was in business in Savannah; Lyman Hall lived near Waynesboro, and George Walton lived in Augusta. His old home, Meadow Garden, is the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in charge of the Augusta Chapter.

Leaving the city of Savannah, Washington passed first by the Spring Hill Redoubt, the site of which has been marked by the Sons of the Revolution. It was here that the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution was fought on October 9, 1779, and here for the first time in the history of the world, French and Americans fought together for liberty. Here, the immortal Jasper lost his life. Here, the Polish patriot, Count Casimir Pulaski, received his mortal wound. Here, Count D'Estaing, who led the French, was twice wounded.



EXERCISES HELD IN D. A. R. SQUARE IN THE CENTER OF SYLVANIA, GA., WHERE ONE OF THE MARKERS WAS PLACED



DEDICATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGHWAY IN GEORGIA BY THE GEORGIA D. A. R. IN SYLVANIA, GA.

Just west of the city Washington passed Jasper Springs, recently marked by the United States Government, the Daughters of the American Revolution taking a prominent part in the exercises at the unveiling. It was here that Sergeant William Jasper and Sergeant John Newton rescued from the British a group of American prisoners.

Farther along the route Washington passed Rae's Hall, the home of General Samuel Elbert, once governor of Georgia, who, while on the staff of General Washington, had the distinguished honor of receiving the stack of arms when the British surrendered at Yorktown.

Farther west he visited Mulberry Grove, granted to Major General Nathanael Greene by the state of Georgia for distinguished services in the Revolution, and at the time of his visit the residence of General Greene's widow. It will be recalled that the cotton gin was invented here by Eli Whitney. The D. A. R. are planning to mark this place.

He next passed Richmond and Kew, granted to General Anthony Wayne by the state of Georgia for services in the Revolution. It will be remembered that in 1792 Washington made Wayne General in Chief of the American Army. General Wayne

was living at Richmond and Kew Plantation when General Greene passed away in 1786.

Washington next passed Goshen Plantation, granted by the King of England to the Reverend Bolzius, one of the ministers to the Salzburghers. He then visited Ebenezer, where the Salzburghers settled in 1734. Continuing over this detour from the present route until he crossed Briar Creek. where the famous battle of that name was fought in 1779, which site has been marked by the Daughters. In Burke County Washington visited Old Church, standing on what was then known as the Old Ouaker Road. It will be remembered that the Justices of the Inferior Court of Burke County. after Waynesboro had been made the county site, ordered Old Church to be torn down and its brick used in building the courthouse of the county. This would have been done, had a witty lawyer named Allen not said that this would fulfill the Scripture which says that "my house shall be called an house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves."

Burke Jail, in Waynesboro, is the site of a battle fought in 1779, between the British commanded by Colonels Brown and Mc-Girth, and the Americans under the command of Colonels Twiggs and Few, in which the latter were victorious. The Daughters of the American Revolution marked the site of the Munnerlyn Home in Waynesboro, where Washington spent the night.

Ten miles south of Augusta, General Washington visited the home of Major General John Twiggs, whose home is still

standing.

Five miles from Augusta stood the Old Glascock Home, recently marked by the Daughters, where a committee of Augusta citizens met the President and escorted him into the city to the home of George Walton, Meadow Garden, now owned by the Daughters and under the care of the Augusta Chapter. During Washington's stay in Augusta, he was brilliantly entertained by Governor Telfair at his family residence near Augusta, called "The Grove."

Washington left Augusta at the bridge which has been replaced by what is now known as the Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge, having been met there by a committee of citizens from Columbia, South

Carolina.

"I walk these ancient haunts with reverent tread, And seem to gaze upon the mighty dead; Imagination calls a noble train From dust and darkness back to life again."

The Landing of the French at Beaulieu

It was the memorable night of September 1st, 1779, that thirty-three ships of the French navy, under the command of Admiral the Count D'Estaing, dropped anchor off the coast of Georgia preparatory to proceeding to Ossabaw Sound for the purpose of disembarking troops at Beaulieu, eleven miles from Savannah.

Eight days later, September 9th, the fleet crossed the Savannah river bar and drove up the river the English war vessels lying in Tybee Roads, and on the 11th, the French ships had assembled in Ossabaw Sound and were met by Col. Joseph Habersham. By the 15th, all of Count D'Estaing's troops were landed and Beaulieu became the center of activity.

It was at Beaulieu that occurred the first meeting of Count Pulaski, Poland's contribution to the cause of the American Colonists, and Count D'Estaing. In the heavy rain, at night, General Pulaski rode with his officers to greet Count D'Estaing, and in the words of Captain Bentalou, the two "cordially embraced and expressed mutual happiness at the meeting."

From Beaulieu, the troops moved nearer Savannah and began a siege of the city which, on October 9th, culminated in an attack on the enemy's flank. Here for the first time in the history of the world, French and Americans fought shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of "Liberty."

Here occurred the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution and there were suffered losses of life which were irreparable. Count D'Estaing was twice wounded and the Polish Count Pulaski extended his last effort in the cause of the American Revolution.

While attempting to break the British line and gain entrance into the city, Count Pulaski was unhorsed by a canister shot, which piercing his thigh, inflicted a mortal wound. After the battle, Count Pulaski was placed on board the brig Wasp to be carried to Charleston. Due to adverse winds the Wasp was held up several days in the Savanah river, and despite the attention of the most skillful surgeons in the French fleet, gangrene poisoning ended the patriotic career of one of early America's adopted sons.

The condition of Count Pulaski's body demanded a consignment to the waters of the river which bore the name of the city which he sought in vain to liberate. The waters of this river form a more befitting memorial to his gallant patriotism than could ever be portrayed on bronze or stone

by the greatest sculptors.

The name Beaulieu will always be associated with the heroic efforts of foreign patriots to make possible the achievement of the aim for which all fought, the liberation of the American Colonies.

MRS. ROBERT J. TRAVIS.

State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Including National Old Trails.



DEDICATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGHWAY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



THE CHAMPLIN HOUSE, KINGSTON, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND

The Champlin House at Kingston

On the summit of Kingston Hill the village, called in early times "Little Rest," has retained to a remarkable degree the early Colonial atmosphere. Quaint old houses face each other across the elmshaded street. The town pump has its place as of old. The old Court House topped by a belfry stands across the street from the

white church with its tall spire.

Many historic events have taken place in and around Little Rest. Within a few miles lies the Great Swamp, where in 1676 King Philip and his Indian Braves took their last stand against the colonists, and were defeated. Only 40 years after Newport was settled, the Narragansetts were practically exterminated. A few of their descendants, nearly all with mixed negro blood, still exist and assemble every August for their annual powwow at Charlestown.

Another decisive event for Southern Rhode Island was the consummation of the purchase from the Indians in 1657 of a vast tract of land by a company of early settlers. As time passed, the land was parcelled out in various sizes. Some estates contained as much as 500 acres, and these have been compared to the plantations in

the South.

About half way down the main street of Kingston village, hitherto known as Little Rest, stands the Champlin House. On the chimney one reads the date, 1753. land, originally contained within the Pettaquamscutt Purchase, had changed owners. several times before it came into the possession in 1752 of John Douglas. He erected the house and a blacksmith shop. After many changes, the property in 1807 came into the hands of Elisha R. Potter, Sr., a man of prominence in local and state affairs. He sold it to Mrs. Lucy Champlin, widow of Daniel Champlin, in 1844. It was from this occupant that the house received its present name. Subsequently the property came back into the Potter family.

Narragansett Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in 1895 by a group of active and enthusiastic women who became interested in collecting

objects of historic interest. Their quarters in the jury-room of the old Court House were not entirely desirable, and when Miss Mary LeMoine Potter offered the Chapter the use of the old Champlin House, the offer was gladly accepted.

The lower floor was furnished for their use, and practically all the furniture has some historic association. There is an entry leading to the main sitting room, where Chapter meetings are held, and it contains a colonial desk from the homestead of the New London branch of the Perry family and chairs of colonial type. A settee, brought from the old Court House, has been furnished with an attractive cushion of chintz, which matches the ruffled curtains at the small-paned windows, given by a Chapter member. The white mantel is ornamented with several interesting pieces of china. The walls are lined with oil paintings, some of intrinsic value, and all of historic interest. Of unique and pleasing interest is the portrait of Silva Tory who, legend has it, was an old fortune-teller, daughter of an Afri-Prince, kidnapped in childhood. brought to Rhode Island, and sold into slavery. She was renowned for her occult powers through all the neighboring towns. The portrait was painted by Mary A. Updike when Silva was over 100 years old.

Opening from this sitting room is a tiny bedroom which contains an old wooden cradle, a melodeon, and various historic

objects.

The front room opening from the entry and sitting room, is the special Museum of the house. The greater part of the antiques have been collected from local families, and represent the manner in which the tasks of those early days were accomplished. Not only household utensils are shown, but those used on the farms, and in the trades, being a collection as is hardly to be found elsewhere. Grouped in and around the huge fireplace of this room are many of the cooking utensils, huge iron pots, andirons and tongs, and many other things in common use a century and a half ago, when each household was sufficient in itself in culinary matters. Several glass cases contain many curious and interesting objects, and some delicate fabrics which have been handed

down from Colonial times in Kingston families

Saturday afternoons during the summer months the Museum is open to visitors for a small fee.

CORA WILCOX PETTYTT.

MICHIGAN

Genealogical Records

The Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Monroe, has just completed a most valuable and historical survey of the vital records of Monroe County.

The project has covered a period of four years and is in accordance with the plan of the National and State D. A. R., to copy, collect, and classify vital records and place them in binders in state and city libraries where they may become available to the general public for the tracing of ancestry for legal requirements, to genealogists, and for research.

In the early days in Michigan there was no requirement to furnish vital records to the state, and in many cases these records have been aging for half a century in various court houses and county buildings throughout the state.

The Monroe County Court House was burned in 1879, and the greater part of these records destroyed; so it became necessary for the local chapter, in order to obtain these vital statistics, to copy this data from church records, cemetery records, and in many cases direct from the tombstones and monuments in the cemeteries in the county.

The oldest record copied was that of St. Antoine's Church and Cemetery, established in 1796 on the north bank of the River Raisin, just west and north of the present Custer School No. 1 of Frenchtown, about two miles west of the city. This church was afterward torn down and the bodies in the cemetery removed to the old Catholic Cemetery on North Monroe Street.

These records loaned to the chapter by Rev. Father Henry DeGryse are written entirely in French and Greek, and were translated by Miss Grace Faucher of Monroe. Other translations of the Latin and German church records were made by the stenographers who were assigned to assist in this project by the local board of management of the FERA in March of this year through the efforts of Mrs. George Navarre, former State Librarian.

The records of Ash Township were taken from the personal vital statistics files of Mr. George Lang of Carleton, who kindly loaned them to the local Chapter.

The oldest records copied from tombstones were those in Memorial Place on South Monroe Street, dating 1820, and another from the Spalding Cemetery in Milan township, dated 1830. There are many private burial places in Monroe County, some having but half a dozen graves, others as many as twenty and twenty-five. The Harvey Cemetery in Summerfield township, on the bank of a high ravine being one of the smallest ones-the Keeney and Leonard private burial grounds in Erie and LaSalle townships were among the first to be plotted in pioneer days, these families buying large tracts of land from the government over a hundred years ago.

An Indian burying ground in the southwestern part of the county was of much interest, wooden crosses marking the graves.

In almost every instance the cemeteries in Monroe County are well cared for. Beautiful oak trees overshadow the graves in the Raleighville and Richardson Cemeteries in London and Ida townships and in the County Line Cemetery near Milan there is one of the finest cut leaf birch trees to be seen in the county.

Oakwood Cemetery near Dundee contains the greatest number of soldiers graves that have been marked, largely through the efforts of the Woman's Relief Corp of Dundee under the leadership of the late Mrs. R. B. Davies, its president for many years.

In the Blue Bush Cemetery northwest of Maybee a large granite cross marks the site of the first Catholic Mission Church in that vicinity.

St. Joseph's Cemetery at Erie contains the grave of the oldest veteran of any war—that of Jewis Jacobs, who served in the war of 1812, and lived to be one hundred and one years old.

The oldest person recorded to be buried in Monroe County was Franciscus Rineau, who died February 1, 1864, at the extreme age of 117 years and rests in St. Joseph's

Cemetery, Monroe.

The number of soldiers, obtained in this survey, buried in Monroe County is four hundred and eight, and of that number six are patriots of the American Revolution, and twenty-five veterans of the War of 1812.

Four copies of each vital record were made. One sent to the State Library in Lansing, one to Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, one to the National D. A. R. Library, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., and one has been placed in the Dorsch Memorial Library, Monroe.

This project, just completed under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. W. Reinhart and Mrs. C. W. Beck, with the assistance of the members of the local chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, covers data from seventy-four cemeteries in Monroe County, and comprises a record of 26.421

names.

CONNECTICUT

After the restoration of King Charles II of England, "Presbyterian true blue" became a derision applied to all things smattering of Puritanism, and the term "blue laws" meant laws that were Puritanical or laws with a blue tinge.

In 1660 the State of Connecticut set about compiling its laws and customs, and when this work was finished, it was found that they were almost verbally copied from the

Mosaic law.

These early laws were very severe, and inflicted the penalty of death for many of-, fenses. Men and women were liable to execution for worshiping any god other than the God of the Bible; for speaking dis-

respectfully of the Bible, Christ or the Holy Ghost; for practicing the ancient art of witchcraft; for committing adultery; for stealing; for swearing falsely; and for disobedience to their father or mother.

These laws are said to have been drawn up by Reverend Samuel Peters, but it is generally supposed that they are apocryphal. Because of their severity, their Puritanical tone, they were termed "blue laws" and the name stuck.

PAT PATTISON.

DELAWARE

Origin of the Weeping Willow Tree in America

The Weeping Willow tree came to America through the medium of Alexander Pope, the poet, who planted a willow twig at his Twickenham Villa on the banks of the Thames. The twig came to him in a box of figs sent from Smyrna (Delaware) by a friend who had lost his all in the South Sea Bubble and had gone to that distant land to recoup his fortunes.

A young British officer who came to Boston with the army sent to crush the rebellion of the American Colonies brought with him a twig from Pope's now beautiful willow tree, intending to plant it in America when he settled down on lands confiscated from the conquered Americans.

Disappointed in these expectations, he gave the yellow twig wrapped in oil silk to John Park Custis, son of the wife of George Washington, who planted it on his Abingdon estate in Virginia. It thrived and became the progenitor of our weeping willow trees.—The Standard Book of Knowledge.

LUCINDA SHRINER.

National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

BRAHAM LINCOLN was a mountain Aboy born in a log cabin in Kentucky. He once said to O. O. Howard, one of his War Generals, that he wished "something might be done for these, my people."

It was after the death of Lincoln that General Howard and others purchased the land in Harrogate, just a very short distance south of Cumberland Gap in Tennessee. Here Lincoln Memorial University was started and the charter was granted on February 12, 1897, by the State of Tennessee.

The University now owns 3,287 acres of It has twenty buildings and 523 students. The college is co-educational, taking boys and girls from the mountain sections of three Southern States. Students do the work in the campus buildings and on the farm as a means of earning their way through college. Some also do clerical work or assist in private homes. Scholarships and loans are likewise available to those who are worthy and who have no money. There is not money enough to take care of all those who apply for admission, so many deserving boys and girls must be turned away each year.

An attractive room in the Duke Hall of Citizenship contains a fine Lincoln collection. Here are photographs of the president, letters, documents and other interesting things connected with him. The University also has a fine collection of signed

photographs of famous people.

Last fall a fire destroyed the college laundry. The Ohio Daughters generously gave new laundry equipment but a building is needed to replace the burned one, as the equipment is temporarily housed in the Girls' Dormitory.

For the first time in ten years Lincoln Memorial University has been able to balance its budget, a real achievement. greatest need is money for the endowment fund, for a gymnasium and for a new laundry.

KATHARINE MATTHIES. National Chairman Approved Schools.

Better Films

HAVE been thinking that possibly those thousands of D. A. R. members who do not have the privilege of attending the Congress may be interested in knowing something of what has been accomplished in the past nine months by this Committee. I feel that you have all helped in this work, as it is through an accumulation of individual efforts that worthwhile results are achieved.

Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, Preview Chairman of the West Coast and her Committee, have previewed from four to seven pictures each week and she has mailed the

weekly post card guides.

Mrs. Leon W. Gibson, Preview Chairman for the Eastern Committee, and her committee have previewed in the New York Studios over 100 features and over 100 shorts. There are pictures to be previewed practically every week day in the month, and the work is divided up among the following members: Miss Edith Ford, Mrs. Robert Duncan, Mrs. Rolf Olsen, Mrs. D. P. Foote, Mrs. J. P. Schwartz, Mrs. Eugene Patton. Miss Emma Harris, Mrs. H. Gordon Pierce, Mrs. J. Joseph Williams, Mrs. Clyde Brown. Mrs. Charles A. Moser, Mrs. Frederic E. Mygatt, Mrs. Joseph T. Weir, Mrs. LeRov Montgomery, Mrs. Leon W. Gibson, Mrs. John D. Cummin, Mrs. T. C. Yeandle, Mrs. J. F. McMillan, Mrs. J. F. VanNostrand. Mrs. O. W. Holmes, and Mrs. Leon A. McIntire.

The National Chairman and Mrs. Gibson have edited for this column practically 250 pictures and have prepared the articles

which have appeared.

That the work being done by the chapter chairmen throughout the world has been worth while is evidenced by an analysis of the reports received from 43 States, the District of Columbia, China and Hawaii, all of which state that there is a marked and steadily increasing improvement in the class of pictures being shown and an increasing attendance at the better pictures.

In eighteen states Photoplay Appreciation is in the regular curriculum of at least some of the High Schools, and the Study

Guides are being extensively used.

Many childrens' programs has been ar-

ranged and sponsored.

We are not only helping to give the discriminating public better pictures, but we are imprinting on the less discriminating and the youth of the land a higher standard of culture and thought.

For all that has been accomplished I want to express my thanks and appreciation to the State and chapter chairmen who have so enthusiastically cooperated with our pro-

gram for the past year.

HENRIETTA S. McIntire, National Chairman.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults

Y .- Youth

C.—Children

CHARLIE CHAN AT THE CIRCUS (Fox)

Warner Oland, Keye Luke, George and Olive Brasno.

One more of Warner Oland's clever portrayals of the oriental detective, Charlie Chan, in which he solves the mysterious murder of the owner of a circus. A. Y.

BOULDER DAM (Warner)

Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis, Lyle Talbot.

The stupendous background of Boulder Dam, showing the Dam in process of construction gives its title to this story of the regeneration of an erratic, selfish young man into one who realizes the true values of life. Although the plot is not very logical, the background of the Dam is very interesting. A. Y.

LITTLE MISS NOBODY (Fox)

Jane Withers, Ralph Morgan.

The production is based upon the story "The Matron's Report" and tells of an orphan asylum child with a perchant for getting into mischief. The cast, with Jane Withers at the head, is very good. Good family picture.

THE SINGING KID (Warner)

Al Jolson, Beverly Roberts.

Al Jolson appears to better advantage than in any of his recent pictures in this story of a stage performer big-hearted who finds new friends and scores a great triumph after being temporarily wrecked by a double-crossing pair. A. Y.

YELLOW DUST (R-K-O)

Richard Dix, Leila Hyams.

Another good western of a girl with a golden voice and a man with a heart of gold. Pleasant musical score. A. Y.

TWO IN REVOLT (First National)

John Arledge, Louise Latimer, Warrior and Lightning.

An unusual animal picture of the training and exploits of two thoroughbreds "Warrior," a horse and "Lightning" a dog. Their friendship for each other and for their master is well portrayed. The picture also has some instructive scenes of wild animal life as contrasted with the domestic. A. Y. C.

TOO MANY PARENTS (Paramount)

Frances Farmer, Lester Matthews, Little Boys: George Ernest, Douglas Scott, Sherwood Bailey, Billy Lee.

A millionaire orphan boy, a son of theatrical parents, a boy accustomed to spending short periods with each of his divorced parents, and a manly ambitious boy all are sent to the same military school. They become friends and confide in each other their parental problems, which make a most interesting picture for the family.

DESERT GOLD (Paramount)

Larry "Buster" Crabbe, Marsha Hunt, Tom Keene, Monte Blue.

A Zane Grey story which outlines the early struggles of the white man to possess the wealth belonging to the Indians. Expert riding and a well done plot with some beautiful photography. Excellent family picture.

MURDER ON THE BRIDLE PATH (R-K-O)

James Gleason, Helen Broderick, Leslie Fenton.

A well done murder mystery. A young woman taking an early morning ride is found murdered in the Park. Several innocent persons are suspicioned. A keen sense of humor and good direction help to make this an interesting picture. A. Y.

THE FARMER IN THE DELL (R-K-O)

Fred Stone, Esther Dale, Jean Parker.

The Boyer family sell their farm in Iowa and move to California. The mother wishing the daughter to become a movie star finally persuades her father to take her to Hollywood, where to the surprise of all he is chosen as the movie star. Many amusing situations arise in the family when mother finds they are on the road to success. A Saturday Evening Post Story. A. Y.

SILLY BILLIES (R-K-O)

Wheeler and Woolsey, Dorothy Lee.

The expert riding and beautiful western scenery add to this humerous western with the usual antics of Wheeler and Woolsey. Family.

PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK (Gaumont-British)

Conrad Veidt, Rene Ray.

This English made picture of the well known stage play is most worthy. A. Y.

DRACULA'S DAUGHTER (Universal)

Gloria Holden, Otto Kruger, Margaret Churchill, Irving Pichee.

Dracula's daughter is here to give you thrills and shudders in this mystery picture. Much of it takes place in London and the mysterious moors near Whitby in a gloomy fog. For those who like blood curdling, horror pictures. A. Y.

ROBIN HOOD OF EL DORADO (M-G-M)

Warner Baxter, Ann Loring, Bruce Cabot, Margo.

While this picture does not attempt to be historically authentic, it is filmed in the mountain country of the actual happenings during the life of the noted Mexcan bandit Joaquin Murietta. There are many exciting and interesting scenes in both California and Mexico. A. Y. Too exciting for small children.

THESE THREE (United Artists)

Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon, Joel McCrea.

The story of two young girls who upon graduation from college, open a girls' school. Their lives are nearly wrecked by the malicious gossip of one of their pupils. Exceptionally fine characterizations, combined with fine acting and direction make this an outstanding film. A. Y.

GENTLE JULIA (Fox)

Jane Withers, Tom Brown, Jackie Searle.

Presenting Jane Withers in one of Booth Tarkington's best known stories, this picture is an all family attraction and deals with an impish miss, wise beyond her years and pretty much of a pest to all but one of the many folk, young and old, with whom she came in contact. A. Y. C.

GIVE US THIS NIGHT (Paramount)

Jan Kiepura, Gladys Swarthout,

As the story goes, Antonia is a singing fisherman. When the Opera comes to Sorrento Antonia comes to the attention of a young prima donna, Maria, who is about to make her debut. The famous tenor who was to have played the leading part has an attack of temperament and the fisherman is persuaded to take his place. He eventually scores a tremendous success and of course falls in love with the prima donna. A. Y.

CAPTAIN JANUARY (Fox)

Shirley Temple, Guy Kibbee, Slim Summerville.

Based on the famous book of the same title, it is the story of a child saved from the shipwreck by the old lighthouse keeper. It takes in pathos, drama, comedy, young love interest, song and dance as it tells the joys and tragedies of human Maine fisherfolk living their every-day lives. A. Y. C.

PETTICOAT FEVER (M-G-M)

Robert Montgomery, Myrna Loy, Reginald Owen.

A light comedy romance in the snow fields of frozen Labrador. Sir James Felton and his fiancee Irene Campion are forced down in their plane and seek shelter in Dinsmore's cabin. Dinsmore hasn't seen a white woman in two years so immediately proceeds to fall in love with Irene. The situation becomes complicated when via whale ship, Dinsmore's erstwhile fiancee lands. Sir James and Irene leave but Dinsmore follows and Sir James learns that nothing can stand in the way of young love. A. Y.

THE MOON'S OUR HOME (Paramount)

Margaret Sullavan, Henry Fonda.

A comedy romance, modernly timed, telling the story of a fast and furious courtship, a hectic married life and a surprise reconciliation of a temperamental screen star and a famous author explorer. A. Y.

SHORTS

THE CAT CAME BACK (Vitaphone)

Merrie Melodie Cartoon. A pleasing cartoon showing a kitten and a baby mouse playing together, despite the frowns of the families. Family and Junior Matinee.

THE COLLIE (Paramount)

A demonstration of the training of collies, showing how cleverly they manage sheep. Family.

DR. BLUEBIRD (Columbia)

Color Rhaposdy. Richly imaginative and charming cartoon in which the bluebirds cure a little sick boy with their cheery entertainment. Family and Junior Matinee.

MANHATTAN TAPESTRY (Educational)

Fine scenes of New York City in soft colors, and singing and dancing in night clubs prove an interesting blend of subjects. Excellent. Family.

MOVIE MELODIES ON PARADE (Paramount)

An artistic presentation of popular musical numbers by Andre Kostelantez and his orchestra. Pleasing chorus, Family and Junior Matinee.

WINTER AT THE ZOO (RKO Radio)

Scenes at the Bronx Zoo, showing the care taken of the animals during the winter, enlivened by amusing chatter of the Easy Aces. Instructive and entertaining. Family and Junior Matinee.

WINGED PAGEANTRY (RKO Radio)

Glimpses of beautiful and unusual birds and their habitats. Comments and music add enjoyment to this excellent short. Family and Junior Matinee.

OFF TO CHINA (Fox)

A cute cartoon of the China Clipper. Family and Juniors,

BEAUTY SHOPPE (Universal)

Monkeys escape from the Zoo and invade and disrupt a beauty parlor. Oswald finally captures them. Family and Juniors.

SHORTY AT CONEY ISLAND

The chimpanzee, Shorty, goes to Coney Island and seems to enjoy all the stunts. Excellent. All ages.

Correct Use of the Flag

IT IS sometimes a wise and wholesome policy to take stock of one's liabilities and assets. Certainly it is a decided asset for an American citizen to know the rudiments of Flag history and etiquette; and so I have prepared the following brief questionnaire in the hope that you will take time to check your own information about the Flag. Ask yourself these questions:

[421] 1. What is the correct method of using the Flag on a speaker's rostrum? 2. How would you direct a school-boy to lower the Flag? 3. What is the rule for Flag display on Memorial Day? 4. How would you direct a school-boy to place the Flag at half-staff or half-mast? 5. Is it correct to drape the Flag about President Roosevelt's portrait? 6. When may a flag be flown with its union downward? 7. How should women salute the Flag? 8. What is the correct salute for a man in civilian clothing? In uniform? 9. What should women do when the National Anthem is played? 10. What is the date of the first Flag Day? 11. Why was that date selected? . 12. Is Flag Day a nationally and officially recognized day? 13. Is the original Star Spangled Banner still in existence? 14. Where? 15. Name five days on which the Flag should be given nation-wide display. 16. What is meant by each of these Flag terms? a. Union . b. canton . c. "the honor point". d. "the place of honor" e. the halvard . 17. Is it correct to use the Flag for costumes in patriotic pageants? . 18. What should be done with old, faded Flags? 19. What one statute has Congress passed which protects our Flag? 20. How should a Flag be placed over a casket?

21. How would you unveil a statue or monu-

ment covered by the Flag? .

22.	If a clergyman wishes the flag correctly placed in the chancel, where should he place it?
23.	When may the Flag be dipped in salute?
24.	What is the correct order in which bunting colors should be placed? (1)(2)(3)
25.	What is the correct method for displaying the Flag over the middle of a street?
26.	What is correct international usage (in time of peace) in regard to the display of various national flags at one time?
27.	May the Flag be flown at night?
28.	Can you name three colonial flags? (1)
29.	(3) Identify: (1) Francis Scott Key
	(2) John Paul Jones
	(3) Charles Dudley Warner
	(4) William Tyler Page
	(5) William Morris
30.	When was the Flag (as we have it today) legally established?
31.	What was the object of the National Flag Conference?
32.	When and where did it meet? (1)
33.	Describe the flag of one important foreign power?

34. Name three flags brought to America before the coming of the English settlers.

(1) (2) (3) (3)

35. Name two important government flags other than the Stars and Stripes.

(2) (2)

The Flag Manual or the Flag Lessons for the current year will supply the answers of which you are uncertain. However, if your chapter has studied and discussed the Lessons, you have probably scored a perfect test! The Frenchman Baudelaire, it is said, had this significant inscription on the case of his watch, "It is later than you think." I often think that Baudelaire was very wise indeed, for his little observation and warning is an excellent spur for us to learn the things which should have been done sooner. So—"it is later than we think."

Girl Home Makers

NATHAN EDSON CHAPTER of Kansas, although only two years old and having seventeen members, is active in Girl Home Makers work. At their March meeting ten Awards of Merit were presented to the outstanding home maker in each of the ten 4-H Clubs in Clay County. Each girl in turn told of the work she had been doing in her club during the past year.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS, National Chairman.



BED COVER MADE BY MOLLY STARK, WIFE OF GENERAL JOHN STARK, OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, GIVEN AS A WEDDING PRESENT TO HER HUSBAND'S NIECE AND HER OWN NAMESAKE, IN 1773. PRESENTED TO THE D. A. R. MUSEUM BY MRS. BELLE RANDELL CASE, OF LOUIS JOLIET CHAPTER, ILLINOIS, A GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF MOLLY STARK LOTHROP, AND EXHIBITED IN A SPECIAL CASE GIVEN BY THE ILLINOIS D. A. R., MARCH, 1936.

Molly Stark's Bedcover

KATHERINE L. ALLEN

IN 1773 Molly Stark, daughter of the brother of General John Stark, and named for the wife of the General, was married to James Lothrop, and went from Derryfield (afterwards Manchester, New Hampshire) to Bennington to live. As a wedding gift to her namesake Mrs. Molly (Elizabeth Page) Stark, wife of General John Stark, made this fine spread, working the name "Molly Lothrop" at the top of the pattern.

Molly Stark was christened "Elizabeth" by her parents, but she is best known to us in history by the nickname affectionately given her by the General, her husband. She was the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Cabel Page of Dunbarton, who lived to celebrate their "golden wedding," and bring up eleven sons and daughters. The Starks were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and General John Stark was already a well-known soldier of the Indian wars when he brought his

bride to their homestead on the banks of the Merrimack River, near Amoskeag falls, in 1758. History shows that Molly Stark was quite as remarkable in her field as her husband was in his. She not only managed their farm in the absence of the General during the war but must have been very successful as General Stark at one time offered to pay with his own money for outfitting a brigade under his command if the hard-pressed Congress could not finance it. One brief quotation from an American history gives us the response of Molly Stark to the needs of her day: "When the sound of battle rolled up the valley from the plains of Concord and Lexington, the gate of the (Stark) mill was shut—the plow stood still in its course-in ten minutes John Stark was on his horse and away-and Molly Stark was left to till the fields."

The care which has been taken of this coverlet during the years, and its present excellent condition, are a tribute both to Molly Stark's artistic hand and substantial workmanship. It is about six feet ten inches square, made on pieces of coarse homespun wool blanketing, sewed together and marked with a bold pattern of acanthus scrolls, carnation (?) flowers, buds, blossoms, and berries. This was probably stretched upon a quilting frame, then wools from their own sheep, home dyed in warm brown, tan, and cream colour, have been looped through the interstitches of the coarse blanketing, with a crochet so even that the result looks much like a woven textile.

In one number of "Antiques" a few years ago, Estelle M. N. Harris wrote an article, "A Pedigreed Antique, Molly Stark's Wedding Gift." This same number had as a

cover a picture of a hooked bedcover, and an article by the editor, Homer Eaton Keyes. In part he says "Cohorts-insist that hooked rugs are typical 18th century product * * * their doubting adversaries maintain they are a special device of Victorianism.—the Lothrop heirloom (made by Molly Stark) constitutes an illuminating document in the history of hooked rugs. For Molly Lothrop's mighty embroidery is not a rug at all * * in the present sense but a bedcover. Furthermore, it is not even an unique bedcover, but belongs in a very rare yet clearly defined category, of which several examples exist * * * the relationship between these early and magnificent appurtenances of the bed and the later * * * plainer * * * hooked carpeting * * * is comparable to the relationship between aristocratic ancestors and proletarian descendants of a collateral line."

March 14th, 1922 this treasured heirloom was presented to the D. A. R. Museum by Mrs. Belle Randell Case, of Louis Joliet Chapter, Illinois, a great-granddaughter of Molly Stark Lothrop. For a number of years it hung on the wall of the museum, then those in charge felt so valuable a relic should not be so exposed to the unavoidable deterioration of dust in the air, and strain on the fabric hanging thus without protection. This year at the Illinois State Conference at the suggestion of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, State Regent of Illinois, money was voted to mount Molly Stark's coverlet so that it can be clearly viewed, and yet sealed against dust and moths, and so you see it today, both displayed and protected, thanks to the generosity of the D. A. R. in Illinois.

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State Conferences

ARIZONA

On March 18th in the City of Tempe the Arizona Daughters of the American Revolution opened their thirty-fifth state conference with the Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter as hostess. Tempe is one of the oldest towns in Arizona, deriving its name from the likeness of the surrounding valley to the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly. The opening event of the conference was a board meeting held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Kemp Minson, on Wednesday afternoon. This was followed by a bountiful buffet supper at which all state chairmen and our one national Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, were also present. As March is sweet pea and orange blossom time in the Salt River Valley, the tables and indeed the entire house were beautiful and fragrant with these and many other spring flowers.

Promptly at 9:30 on Thursday morning assembly was played by Wesley Erhardt, boy scout bugler, and the procession consisting of the State Regent, State Officers. Honorary Officers, Past State Regents, National Vice-Chairman, Chapter Regents and Pages entered the hall where the delegates were assembled in Hotel Casa Loma. The processional was played by Mrs. J. C. Phillips, conference musician. The usual opening exercises followed and addresses of welcome were given by Mr. T. A. An-, derson, Mayor of Tempe, Mr. D. W. Commander of the American Legion Post, and Dr. Grady Gammage, President of the State Teachers College. Dr. Gammage spoke at some length on the subject of academic freedom, presenting the topic from various angles in order to clarify its meaning. He concluded by reminding the assemblage that in the end modern education is striving for the same goal for the youth of America and the future of our country as that for which the Daughters are striving. The Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. E. J. Roth, welcomed the conference to Tempe, closing her re-

marks with an original poem, to which Mrs. Chester S. McMartin responded for the State Society. The State Regent's report and those of the State Officers consumed the remainder of the morning.

At twelve o'clock a luncheon was served at the American Legion hall by the Ladies Auxiliary. Here old friends met and new friends were made and many ideas were exchanged for the good of the society. The afternoon session opened with a beautiful memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles Gulden, assisted by an orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Carl Hover of the State Teachers College. This was followed by the address of the afternoon, Conservation of Desert Flora, by Mrs. Peter Corpstein, State President of Federated Garden Clubs. Reports of Regents and Chairmen completed the program of the afternoon. In the evening a most delightful reception was held in the home of Mrs. Harry Chandler of Mesa. Mrs. Chandler was State Regent of Arizona from 1914 to 1917 and is a dearly loved member of Maricopa Chapter.

Friday morning the business of reading reports was continued and Arizona's first good citizenship pilgrim, Miss Jane Eckenstein, was presented to the conference. Several vocal numbers were given by Mrs. G. E. Block, Mr. McKemy, and Miss Katherine Rowlands, and a group of readings by Mrs. H. L. Rogers, all of which were

greatly enjoyed.

The afternoon session resumed with a group of piano numbers by Mrs. Phillips. These were followed by the election of officers, in which Mrs. Chester S. McMartin was elected State Regent. Mrs. Robert K. Minson, retiring State Regent, was endorsed by the conference for Vice-President General from Arizona. An invitation from Prescott for the 1937 conference was accepted, and the annual meeting of the Arizona State Society was declared closed.

GLADYS BONWELL OLNEY, State Chairman, Press Relations.



MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL, STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS, PRESENTING LOUIS JOLIET'S CHAPTER GOLD MEDAL AWARD TO EDWARD BARKLOW, OUTSTANDING R. O. T. C. CADET, AT STATE CONFERENCE HELD IN JOLIET

ILLINOIS

The 40th Annual State Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 17-18-19, 1936, at the Universalist Auditorium in Joliet, with the Louis Joliet Chapter as hostess.

The Conference opened Tuesday morning with the call to assembly blown by a bugler from the R. O. T. C. corps, then followed the impressive processional, to organ music, of State Officers and distinguished guests, led by color bearers and pages—our very lovely State Regent, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, marching last and making a beautiful picture with her arms filled with yellow roses.

After the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, invocation was given by Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman, State Chaplain, followed by Pledge to the Flag and American's Creed led by Mrs. John H. King, State Chairman, and singing of Star Spangled Banner by assembly.

Words of welcome to the Conference were given by Miss Ida Lucy Cutler, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, and by the Mayor of Joliet, the Honorable George T. Jones; the response was given by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John G. Powell.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Glen Suthers of Chicago, State President of American Legion Auxiliary, for the many patriotic women's organizations of the State, and Captain James C. Bell brought the greetings for all of the local groups.

The Conference was honored by having among its distinguished guests Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, who spoke briefly of the need of patriotic groups to touch hands across today's troubled waters. Other distinguished guests bringing greetings were Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Historian General: Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education; Miss Bonnie Farwell, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, Ex-Chaplain General: Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck and Mrs. John H. Hanley, Ex-Vice-Presidents General, and Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, Mrs. Eli Dixson and Mrs. David J. Peffers, Past State Regents of Illinois. The State Officers introduced were Mrs. John G. Powell, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman, State Chaplain; Mrs. William C. Fox, State Recording Secretary: Mrs. Edmund William Twenhoeful, State Corresponding Secretary: Miss Bertha E. Walker, State Treasurer: Mrs. William F. Williamson, State Registrar, and Mrs. Alexander Sclanders, State Historian.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Sisson gave us one of her instructive, vital talks. Reports of the Division Directors, State Chairmen and some Chapter Regents were read. At 4 o'clock a beautiful memorial service for those Daughters of Illinois who have entered Life Eternal since March 1, 1935, was conducted by the State Chaplain.

The highlight of the Tuesday evening session was the drawing of the name of the Illinois High School girl who is to take the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington in April. This drawing was conducted by Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, Assistant Chaperone for the pilgrimage, and the Conference was delighted and honored by having His Excellency, Governor Henry Horner from Springfield, on the platform to draw the name from a gay-looking hat

box. Miss Mary Worell of Galena was the lucky girl, and a telegram was sent to her at once, advising her of her good fortune. A stirring talk on "The Constitution" was given by Mr. Charles W. Hadley from Wheaton, who reminded the Conference that "Government is best which governs least."

On the second day the entire delegation was taken to the High School in buses to review the R. O. T. C. and see the 10th Annual Gold Medal award given by the Louis Joliet Chapter, presented to the outstanding R. O. T. C. student by the State Regent, Mrs. Campbell. The delegates were welcomed to the High School by Supt. W. W. Haggard and entertained with a concert by the Joliet High School Band. This band has been six times National Champions and under the leadership of Conductor A. R. McAllister is leaving for a week's engagement at Radio City, New York, on March 27th. The band will also play at the Metropolitan Opera House while in New York, and has received an invitation to tour Europe.

Wednesday afternoon two fine addresses were given by Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Goodhue; these were followed by reports of Standing Committees and more Chapter

Regents reports.

The State Banquet held in the Elks' Ballroom Wednesday evening was a gala affair, and forgetting dignity and seriousness, all enjoyed a most amusing "skit" cleverly put on by Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, toastmistress. Various State officials assisted in the scene staged—a mock trial where suit had been brought against the Illinois D. A. R. by Mr. Samuel James Campbell of Mount Carroll, husband of the State Regent, for alienation of his wife's affection. At the close of the humorous trial, the judge found no cause for action and dismissed the case. Following the fun a beautiful illustrated lecture on Conservation and Thrift, "The Northwoods," was given by Mr. S. Campbell of River Forest. "The very backbone of America is in the forest," said Mr. Campbell, "The ideals for which our forefathers fought were gained close to nature."

Thursday saw the close of the Conference, and the election of the following new officers: Mrs. Thayer K. Morrow of Peoria,

State Vice Regent; Mrs. Bert W. Crissey, Oak Park, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. O. H. Crist, Danville, State Treasurer, and Miss Helen McMackin of Salem. State The kind invitation of the Librarian. Rebecca Parke Chapter of Galesburg was accepted for the meeting of the 41st Annual Conference next year. The colors throughout the decorations in flowers were red, white and blue; there was an exhibition of handwork done by the women in the Americanism class at the High School; over 450 delegates, alternates and visitors registered as present; and 340 column inches of publicity was given by the local paper during the Conference. With the singing of "God be with you till we meet again" and retiring of the colors, the 40th Illinois State Conference was declared adjourned.

HERMA T. SNAPP, State Chairman of Press Relations.

COLORADO

By invitation of Arapahoe Chapter—the 33rd Annual Conference of the Colorado Chapters, National Society, Daughters of



MRS. CLARENCE H. ADAMS, STATE REGENT OF

the American Revolution, was held at Boulder. Mrs. Clarence H. Adams, State Regent, called the assembly to order the night of March 10th, at the First Baptist Church, and it was adjourned March 12th.

Dr. George E. Norlin, President, University of Colorado, was the guest speaker of the initial program. His subject was "Nationalism in American Education." A telegram received from the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, was read by Mrs. Adams. Other speakers were Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Chaplain General, who brought greetings from the National Society; Mrs. Charles F. Poe, Regent of the hostess Chapter and Mrs. Emily M. Randall. retiring State Regent. An informative talk on the development of the Constitution was given by Dean Robert Stearns of the University of Colorado Law School. The subject of his address was "John Marshall-After 100 Years.'

The character of the year's work was portrayed in the reports of officers, chairmen of committees and Regents. Mrs. Adams gave an interesting report of her year's program, which has proven far reaching in the building into a stronger structure, the working order of the society in the state. The reports of the Chapter Regents showed the "Student Loan Fund" to be the major project in Colorado-a project of four years development. The state fund for this enterprise is \$10,200.55. The individual work of many of the Chapters has added greatly to this constructive state work. The "Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A." claims the general interest of the chapters. "The Preservation of Historic Spots" means the perpetuating by the Daughters of much of the colorful history of Colorado. magazine is finding its rightful place on many of the Chapter programs. Through the courtesy of local Chapters, thirty-eight librarians are furnished with this magazine for general reference.

The Peace Pipe Chapter, Mrs. Frederic C. Krauser, Regent, claims the first and only "Junior Group" to be organized in Colorado with a membership of twenty-eight. The quick success of this movement has created enthusiasm in further organizations

of like nature.

One of the most important parts of the

conference program was the adption of several important resolutions. them the support of the Constitution, the members deeming it to be "the greatest charter of human liberty ever ispired by man." The society endorsed "The Defense Act of 1920" and declared itself heartily in favor of an adequate quota of army, navy. marine and air forces. The members endorsed the C. M. T. C. and urged that the R. C. T. C. be continued and strengthened in colleges. Registration of aliens was asked and a recommendation that Congress display flags on all federal buildings and that the sesqui-centennial of the Constitution be fittingly observed by all Chapters in the state.

The Arapahoe Chapter was the winner for the second time of the Maria Wheaton Banner, a trophy presented annually to the Chapter of fifty or more members which has made the highest record of increase in membership. Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, in presenting the banner, gave a brief talk on its origin in which she had a part. "More real history is woven in this little banner." said Mrs. Tarbell, "than anything of its Mrs. Frank Wheaton. kind ever made." who originated the idea, was also the organizer of the Arapahoe Chapter. Fort Morgan Chapter and the Elbridge Gerry Chapter will possess jointly during the coming year the Lorah Stratton McHugh Plaque, for the highest records made in new membership by Chapters of less than fifty members. The presentation was made by Mrs. P. J. McHugh, in whose honor the plaque was made a gift to the State Board by the Cache La Poudre Chapter.

Mrs. E. B. Field, a member of Colorado Chapter, which is also the chapter of the State Regent, was introduced to the assembly as one of the charter members of the National Society. Her number is 226.

Among the distinguished guests present were Mrs. Logan Edgar Rex, of Wichita, Kansas, State Regent of Kansas; Mrs. Kate R. Nice of Jacquex Laramie Chapter, Laramie, Wyoming, and Mrs. Ralph E. Porter of Fort Stanton, New Mexico, a member of the House Committee.

An attractive feature of the annual luncheon was the table arrangement in the form of the insignia of the Society. The decorations were red and white roses with blue candles. At a tea and open house given in the beautiful new Women's Dormitory on the Colorado University Campus, the sugar served was decorated with the insignia of the Society, by students of Berea Mountain School in Kentucky. This was the gift of Mrs. L. E. Rex.

CHARLOTTE RAMUS RUSH, Chairman of Press Relations.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was chief speaker and honor guest at the thirty-sixth annual State Conference of the North Carolina Society, D. A. R., March 3-5, at the George Vanderbilt Hotel in Asheville, N. C. The successful gathering was featured by the attendance of many distinguished guests, besides numerous North Carolina Daughters.

The North Carolina State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, who presided over the programs, was unanimously endorsed for Vice President General, subject to the elections at the Continental Congress in 1937. Her annual report showed a year of great progress and activity in many differ-

ent directions.

Mrs. O. A. Meyer, of Hendersonville, was named State Treasurer, to succeed Mrs. Charles H. Stephenson, of Raleigh; Mrs. E. E. Gillespie, of Greensboro, was reelected Chaplain, and Mrs. L. E. Fisher, of Asheville, Regent of the Edward Buncombe Chapter and General Chairman for the convention, was elected Historian, to succeed Mrs. R. E. Ridenhour, of Concord.

Unveiling of a marker to Samuel Ashe, Governor and Chief Justice of North Carolina, for whom the city of Asheville was named, was a closing event of the threeday conference. It was erected by the Ed-

ward Buncombe Chapter.

Excellent reports were given by officers and committees at the business sessions and plans were made for a year of great activity along many lines. Numerous teas, receptions and other social events were given during the period, including the annual dinner and a luncheon for the Executive Board. Distinguished guests were entertained at breakfast by the State Officers'

Club. The Mayflower Society was host at the museum of Burnham S. Colburn, Governor General. A Regents' pageant of tableaux, "Our Magic Motto—Home and Country," was an evening feature. Pages were honored at a luncheon and a dance.

Among the many visiting officials were Mrs. Becker, President General; Mrs. Julian Y. Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., Recording Secretary General; Miss Katherine Matthies, of New Haven, Conn., National Chairman Approved Schools; Mrs. R. C. Mauldin, South Carolina State Regent; Mrs. R. K. Arnold, Kentucky State Regent: Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Virginia State Regent; Mrs. Graham Lawrence, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Allen Harris, Tennessee State Regent; Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, of Little Rock, Ark., National President of Daughters of 1812; Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, of Washington, National President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Betty Jordan Elliott, of Greensboro, only known Real Daughter of the War of 1812 in North Carolina, and others.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
Publicity Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS

D. A. R. Spring Conference in Boston! A surge of happy memories comes to each Daughter who has been privileged to attend such a gathering under the hospitality of Hotel Statler.

At prompt ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, March 18th, the State Officers and guests, escorted by the pages, marched to the platform of the ballroom where Mrs. Frank L. Nason, State Regent, at the sound of her gavel called to order the 42nd State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. The invocation was given by Rev. Abbot Peterson, followed by the Pledge to the Flag, led by Mrs. Ferguson, State Chairman. The assembly recited The American's Creed and sang America, with Mrs. A. D. Prescott at the piano.

Mrs. William Russell Magna, Honorary President General, and Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, Vice President General, spoke briefly in behalf of the National Society. Mrs. Magna spoke especially to the Good Citizenship Girls in the balconies who were assembled here from High Schools throughout the State. She said, in part, "Speaking from the heights of age I feel that I can welcome you. You are giving us the uplift which we need."

The names of 250 girls had been selected from High Schools in the State, Mrs. Harry Harcourt, Chairman of this committee, explained and many were present to witness the drawing of the winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington. this time Hon. Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, gave a most inspiring address, interspersed with vivacity and humor, stressing the points which make for good citizenship. A box containing the names of all candidates for the pilgrimage was brought to the platform and held high while Mr. Childs reached and drew a slip. This was passed to Mrs. Nason who read the name thereon. Miss Helen Larson of East Douglas High School is the fortunate girl to represent Massachusetts at the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Continental Congress next month. Miss Larson was called to the platfor where she modestly voiced her thanks.

Mrs. Nason previously gave a brief summary of her work as State Regent which was followed by a delightful period of songs by James S. Whyte with Mrs. Cora

Gooch Brooks at the piano.

That afternoon the Daughters held a very impressive memorial service to the members who departed this life during the past year. This was conducted by Mrs. W. Everett Faulkner, State Chaplain. Appropriate solos by Mr. Whyte were included.

The speaker of the afternoon was Judge Franklin W. L. Miles whose topic, "Where Are We Going?" had to do with juvenile crime and the training of youth. As Judge of the Juvenile Court in Boston, he cited numerous cases brought before him, many with pathos. His words were a thought-provoking challenge to the homes and parents in America.

Reports by the various committee chairmen continued throughout the afternoon after which announcements were made and the session closed with the retiring of the colors.

After the reception at 6:30, 299 mem-

bers and guests attended the banquet. The room presented a very colorful scene, gay with beautiful spring flowers and charming ladies' gowns. Greetings from representatives of other patriotic organizations were brought, including many delightful and humorous stories, our own amiable Mrs. Nason presiding. No Massachusetts D. A. R. banquet would be quite complete without Mrs. Magna to grant us her optimism and encouragement, which she did.

Mr. Lloyd Bemis presented his charming lecture, "Washington, the National Capital," illustrated with beautiful colored slides, many of which were accompanied

by delightful xylophone music.

Thursday morning's session opened with the customary formality. Reports by the State Chairmen continued. All reports at the conference proved great activity, interest and enthusiasm, for all lines of work accomplished during the year. The Student Loan Fund has reached the \$8500 mark. With a surplus in the Girl Homemakers' Scholarship Fund it was voted to continue this project for another year. The winners of the History Scrap Book Contest were announced by the State Historian. First, Old South Chapter who submitted a beautiful hand-painted book containing a great amount of material for the year; second, Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter and honorable mention to Noble Everett Chapter for a most unusual scrap book of all Presidents General during the life of the organization.

A most interesting feature of the morning was a vivid and enlightening description of Ellis Island and the D. A. R. work there, given by our National Chairman, Mrs. Robert Merwin. She told of many individual cases, displaying a variety of hand work made by the inmates.

During the Conference Mrs. James Charles Peabody was chosen as candidate for the office of Honorary Vice-President

General.

Courtesy resolutions, minutes of the sessions were read and accepted. After the retiring of the colors, the Conference, on motion, adjourned.

ELOISE L. S. MYERS, State Historian.

IOWA

The 37th Annual State Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 2, 3, 4, 1936, at our

capital city, Des Moines.

Headquarters were at Hotel Fort Des Moines. Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis and Beacon Hill Chapters of Des Moines assisted as hostesses. Each session opened with devotionals, the impressive flag processional, the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. All through the Conference music was provided by Mesdames Bailey and Throckmorton of Abigail Adams Chapter and by musicians from Drake University and Simpson College.

Monday, March 2, the State Executive Board met at 9 during general registration, followed at 1:30 by a session of the Board of Management. The attendance, nearly two hundred and fifty, was good, considering that many delegates from the northern part of the State were snowbound and in the southern part detained by floods.

The Conference officially opened Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Clyde E. Brenton, State Regent, presiding. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were given. A one-act play, "The Rescuers," exemplified the work of the Girl Homemakers. Mrs. F. R. Porter, Genealogical Chairman, gave a wonderful report of six years labor for preservation of historic records, priceless to State and Nation. All committees actively at work showed commendable results. The Treasurer reported finances to the good, and the Librarian many gifts for our D. A. R. library. The State Historian voiced the general interest in many projects of historical research and historic markers. As a State, Iowa is becoming historically conscious.

Monday evening, as a token of esteem and appreciation for their sister member, State Regent Alice G. Brenton, Abigail Adams Chapter, by Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Regent, presented to the State Society a magnificent silk Iowa banner bravely flaunting "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." The address of the evening on "The Christian and War," by Rev. DeLoss Marken, was so ably spoken that it echoed back "these are the times that

try men's souls," the comment in 1776 of Thomas Paine of Revolutionary fame.

Tuesday morning was devoted to District Chairmen and committee reports, preceded by a talk by Mrs. Fannie B. Martin on "New Dealers of 1776." A Forum solved many problems of various chapters.

The State Past Officers Club sessioned at lunch, received new members and elected Mrs. A. A. Avery of Spencer, President, and Mrs. W. F. Boiler of Iowa City, Treasurer.

Reconvening, Conservation and Americanism reports were heard. Mrs. H. A. Frankel, Chairman of the Iowa Conservation Commission, talked on "Conservation Problems," and Mrs. Josephine Burriss gave a demonstration of Americanization. At 3:30, in spacious Hoyt Sherman Place, Mrs. Brenton was hostess at a tea for the entire Conference.

The annual banquet, attended by nearly three hundred members and guests, was a gala night. The army color bearers from Fort Des Moines presented the Colors. We were honored with distinguished guests, Past National and State Officers and the President of the American Educational Association, Iowa's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Agnes Samuelson. Mrs. Brenton gave her annual report, having visited all our ninety-eight Chapters. Truly she should reap the satisfaction of work well done. Fannie Foster, Senior High School girl from Cherokee, winner of this year's Patriotic Pilgrimage to Washington from Iowa, was introduced and greeted. A playlet, "A Dish of China Tea," directed by Mrs. Russell Rankin, brought the real patriotic sprit of '76 to the eve-

Wednesday brought resolutions to support present plans of expanding the Army and Navy, charged un-American radicalism in colleges menacing American liberty and recommended maintenance of trained sea and land forces sufficient to insure pro-

New officers elected were Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, Regent; Mrs. Clair H. Parker, Chaplain; Mrs. E. P. Chase, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. A. Garlock, Librarian; Mrs. O. S. Von Krog, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. M. M. Burns, Auditor. The Conference voted to present Mrs. Brenton with

tection.

a Past Regent's bar and elected her Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. M. M. Burns, Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. Harry E. Narey, Vice-Regent, conducted the impressive Memorial Service, offering homage to the many that have silently slipped away this past year.

The closing session brought a talk on "Ethiopia," by Rev. James Nichols, a returned missionary. A brief Round-Table conducted by the State Historian outlined the coming year's projects.

The newly elected officers were duly installed by the retiring Regent and all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again." The colors were retired and the Conference adjourned to meet again next year in Des Moines.

SARAH PAINE HOFFMAN, State Historian.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution held their Thirty-sixth Annual Conference in Asheville, March 3-5. It was featured by the attendance of many out of the State notables, among them being Mrs. William A. Becker, National President General; Mrs. Julian Y. Talmadge, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National President of the Children of the Revolution, and Miss Katherine Matthies, Chairman of the Committee of Approved Schools of the D. A. R.

The meetings were held in the George Vanderbilt Hotel, and were conducted by Mrs. W. H. Belk, State Regent of North Carolina.

The outstanding event of the meeting came as a climax at the close of the last day of the Conference. This was the unveiling and presentation by the Edward Buncombe Chapter of Asheville, of a marker to Samuel Ashe for whom Asheville was named. The exercises opened with the playing of patriotic airs on the chimes in the City Hall. Mrs. J. G. Stikeleather, Chairman of the Ashe Marker Committee, presided. Mrs. W. H. Belk, State Regent, made an address on "The Importance of Marking Historical Spots." The presentation of the marker to the city and

county was made by Mrs. L. E. Fisher, Regent of the Edward Buncombe Chapter. The marker was accepted in behalf of the city by Vice-Mayor Holmes Bryson in the absence of Mayor R. M. Wells. Mr. Grady Reagan, Chairman of the Buncombe County Commissioners, accepted the marker in behalf of the county. While the City High Schools Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the marker was unveiled by little Misses Anna Harmon Johnson and Jane Belo Morrison.

The marker is located on a lovely spot in the City-County Plaza. Placed on a large native boulder, the bronze tablet reads:

SAMUEL ASHE 1725-1813

Distinguished North Carolinian Governor, Statesman and Jurist In whose honor the City of Asheville was named.

Erected by the Edward Buncombe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1936

OHIO

The thirty-seventh annual Conference of the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Springfield, March 16-19, with Lagonda Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. John S. Heaume, State Regent presided at all sessions which were held in Masonic Temple and Hotel Shawnee, Springfield.

The State Board of Management met Monday morning, followed by Chapter Regents' Round Table, Monday afternoon, and meeting of State Officers' Club, a banquet for the club at seven in Hotel Shawnee, visit to Madonna of the Trail, Tuesday afternoon, and a dinner of the State Officers Tuesday evening.

The business sessions opened on Tuesday morning and the formal opening Tuesday evening, preceded by an organ recital. Music, addresses and pageantry were included in formal opening, Major Guy G. Mills of Columbus speaking on "National Defense" and Dr. Stewart W. McClelland,

President of Lincoln Memorial University, "The Approved Schools of the D. A. R." Twenty-five students from Crossmore, Tamassee, Pine Mountain Schools and Schauffler College presented sketches and dances depicting their work and play.

All reports of Officers, State Committees and Chapter Regents showed marked progress in the work of the organization.

Unanimous approval was given to the following measures which came to the Conference as recommendetions from the Board of Management; the contribution of \$3,000 to Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant Alabama for the construction of a building to be known as the Ohio Teacherage, project to be completed during the present administration; the purchase of a medal with insignia and inscription to be given as a citation for all contestants in Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; the marking of an "S Bridge" in Guernsey County, an historic site, and that the use of badges at State Conferences be discontinued.

Affectionate greetings were received from

Mrs. William A. Becker.

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The Conference was honored with the presence of Mrs. Gory H. Hogg, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. W. H. Belk, State Regent of North Carolina; Mrs. Thomas Mauldin, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Mrs. Herbert Backus, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, Vice President General of the National Society; Miss Mary White, a student from Tamassee School, and the mother of Ohio's State Regent, Mrs. Millie Moler, who graced every session.

Impressive memorial services were held Wednesday morning conducted by the State Chaplain, assisted by Chapter Chaplains, with Pages placing a white carnation in an evergreen cross as the name of the departed member was read and concluded with the singing of a new song, "Flowers," words by Mrs. C. M. Kerns of Waw-Wil-A-Way Chapter, Hillsboro, music by Prof. E. G. Mead of Oxford University.

Wednesday afternoon a tea was held at the Springfield Country Club under the auspices of Lagonda Chapter, and in the evening the Annual Banquet at Masonic Temple at which the operetta "Tulip Time" was presented by a cast of Springfield Singers ably directed.

The State Officers' Club presented the Ohio Daughters with a beautiful D. A. R. flag, graciously accepted by the State Regent.

Suppers were held on Tuesday evening for Daughters of the American Colonists and on Wednesday evening for the Daugh-

ters of 1812.

Winner of the Contest for Good Citizenship Pilgrimage was introduced to the Conference by Mrs. J. F. Donohue, State Vice Regent and Chairman for that Committee. One hundred forty-four students had entered this contest and it was noted with interest by the chairman that in every essay submitted that the writer had in some form stressed "The Idea of Motherhood, with Responsibility to the Coming Generation."

At the Thursday morning session when the Ohio Daughters parted to journey to their respective homes, with the song, "God Be With You Til We Meet Again," it was unanimously agreed that despite the unusual weather conditions and the floods which menaced many homes of Daughters in attendance, the Conference was a complete success in every detail and would be one more happy memory in the book of invisible keepsakes.

NETTIE PHILLIPS PADGETT, (Mrs. Earl B. Padgett), State Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Fortieth Annual State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Anderson on Wednesday, March 4th, with Catecchee and Hudson Berry Chapters as hostesses.

The Conference was notable for the number of distinguished National Officers and visitors from other States who were in attendance. In addition to the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., those present being: Mrs. Julian McCurry, vice-president general; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, recording secretary general; Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, corresponding secretary general; Mrs. William H. Pouch, organizing secretary general; Mrs. C. Swann Sinclair, President of the Na-

tional Society C. A. R.; Mrs. Wagner, registrar, N. S. C. A. R.; Mrs. Allen Harris, State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Graham Lawrence, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General; Miss Katharine Mathies, National Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. W. H. Belk, State Regent of North Carolina, besides many local and State dignitaries.

Registration and presentation of credentials during the afternoon was followed by a banquet served at the John C. Calhoun Hotel at 6:15, honoring the President Gen-

eral, Mrs. William A. Becker.

The initial session of the Conference followed at 8:30, being held in the Central Presbyterian Church. During the evening Mrs. Mauldin welcomed the distinguished guests and members of Conference with a concise history of South Carolina, past and present.

Mrs. W. B. Burney very graciously presented the President General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, who, with much earnestness, addressed the Conference on the aims and ideals of our organization, stressing leadership in patriotic and educational work, and the preservation of our historical records, along with American ideals and doctrines.

A brilliant reception was held immediately afterwards at the beautiful colonial home of Mrs. Rufus Fant given by the Hudson Berry and Catechee chapters honoring all of the distinguished honor guests and visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

A detailed report of the work of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, and a most impressive memorial conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. W. B. Burney, and dedicated to the memory of the twenty-nine members of the South Carolina D. A. R., who have passed since last Conference, marked the Thursday morning session. Mrs. Fred M. Burnett, who conceived, originated and planned for the relaiming of the wills of the Probate Court in South Carolina from its earliest record 1671 through 1853, worked through R. F. C. and C. W. A.; and also filed twenty-four of the etchings of Elizabeth

O'Neal Verner of Charleston in the Library of Congress. The Approved School Hour followed, featuring an address by Miss Katharine Matthies on maintaining schools and loan scholarships by the National Society D. A. R.; report of the State Chairman of Approved Schools Mrs. J. Y. McFall; Board of Visitors of Tamassee; and Chairman of the Student Loan Fund. Miss Ruby Crowe, a Tamassee graduate, now at Anderson College, told most effectively just what Tamassee had meant to her. After an interesting report by the librarian, Mrs. E. C. Doyle, etchings of several historical scenes in Charleston, the work of a South Carolina artist, Elizabeth O'Neal Verner, were presented to Mrs. Becker, the President General, by the South Carolina D. A. R. as a token of appreciation of her interest and work in their behalf. The memorial hour followed, and after the benediction the members were transported by busses to Tamassee, the D. A. R. Mountain School about forty miles distant.

Arriving at Tamassee with its picturesque surroundings, we were served a bountiful lunch in the dining hall, after which a number of pictures of the party were made by Mr. R. H. Cain. A delightful program was given by some of the children at Tamassee in the auditorium of the administration building, and this was followed by the report of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. Logan Marshall, who is Chairman of the Tamassee Mrs. Marshall's splendid report reflected credit on the efforts of the D. A. R. in accomplishing the aims and purposes of our great organization. Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Talmadge, and Mrs. Sinclair brought greetings, as did others. An inspection tour proved most profitable to the visitors, after which the busses were taken for Clemson College. Here the Oconee-Pickens, Andrew Pickens (Clemson), Wizard of Tamassee (Seneca), Walhalla (Walhalla), Fort Prince George (Pickens) Chapters of the D. A. R. entertained with a delightful tea at the John C. Calhoun Mansion (originally called Fort Hill), after which the return trip to Anderson was made.

Thursday evening beginning at 7:30 was Chapter Regent's Hour, each regent giving a detailed report within one minute of the outstanding work of her chapter for the vear. After a delightful musical program the honor guests were presented, that being followed by a most interesting report of the Chairman of Special Historical Work, Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr. Mrs. Moore gave a sketch of the lives of the Signers of the Federal Constitution from South Carolina. John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, with special reference to his contribution, and Pierce Butler. telling of the work accomplished by the South Carolina D. A. R. in raising the amount within the year to pay for the bronze tablet to be erected in the State House in Columbia on March 22, the opening day of the Sesquicentennial of the Founding of Columbia as the capital of the State. Mrs. Moore also read a fitting memorial to Robert Mills.

Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, the President General, made a brilliant address on National Defense, stressing preparedness, and the preservation of the American institutions,

home, school and church.

As a climax to the social activities of Conference Mrs. Marshall Orr, Regent of Cateechee Chapter D. A. R. entertained with a lovely buffet supper honoring Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, other distinguished guests and chapter regents at her beautiful colonial home on West Market Street.

Mrs. Paul Earle, President of the State Officers' Club, entertained the honor guests and members of the club at an old-fashioned southern breakfast at the John C. Calhoun Hotel, Friday morning at 8:00 o'clock. Mrs. Walter Hunt was elected to

succeed Mrs. Earle as president.

The business session began at 9:00o'clock, with the call to order, Mrs. Mauldin, presiding, the invocation being by the chaplain Mrs. W. B. Burney. Reports of committees continued; D. A. R. Magazine, Mrs. J. E. Newsome; History of the S. C. D. A. R., Mrs. R. M. Bratton, being of unusual interest. The report of the radio chairman, Mrs. Robert King, completing her fourth year, proved outstanding, having more than doubled that of the past year, which showed nineteen programs, as against forty-two for this year of a monetary value Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Chairman of the Signers Tablet Committee, reported work well done, and called for final

subscriptions for the tablet that it might be paid for by March 22, the opening day of the Sesquicentennial, when it was to be unveiled in Columbia.

The Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken, through Mrs. John G. Chafee, extended a cordial invitation to Conference to meet in that city in 1937, which was unanimously accepted. Mrs. Marshall P. Orr, Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, presented a trophy to Mrs. Crawford, regent of the Star Fort Chapter at Greenwood for the best report. Cateechee and Rebecca Motte Chapters were awarded the prize for the best year books. Chapters tying for the membership increase prize were Columbia, Cateechee, Hudson Berry and George Scott Chapter at Greer, each with eight new members. The Conference unanimously endorsed Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin for vicepresident general from South Carolina for 1936-39; elected her Honorary State Regent, and honored Mrs. W. B. Burney, after more than thirty years of active service, by endorsing her for honorary vice-president general.

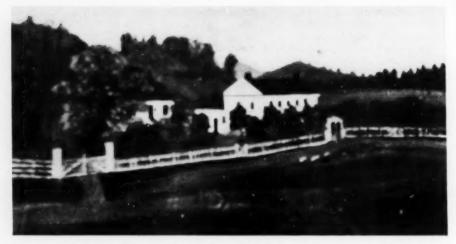
A resolution calling for the annual presentation of a sabre to a graduate of the Citadel for outstanding zeal and accomplishment, to be known as the Gen. William Moultrie sabre, was unanimously passed by the Conference. Gen. Moultrie was the ranking general from this State. Other resolutions passed included the printing within the near future of the S. C. D. A. R. History; addition to the D. A. R. shelf at the University of South Carolina of all genealogical records of the S. C. D. A. R.: also effort to restore the historic Cavce House. An event of interest was the presentation by Mrs. A. Foster McKissick of a little hair trunk, originally belonging to Behethland Butler, to be placed in the Old Exchange in Charleston.

Officers were elected for the next three

years.

Following adjournment of a most successful Conference the Cateechee and Hudson Berry Chapters D. A. R. entertained at lunch at the John C. Calhoun Hotel honoring Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, other distinguished guests and visiting D. A. R.

MRS. ROBERT KING, Director Publicity for S. C. D. A. R.



MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ALSO CALLED CARTWRIGHT PLACE, PEAR LORANE, OREGON. FROM A PAINTING MADE BY MRS. RALPH RUSSELL

A Western Tavern

RUTH ELLSWORTH RICHARDSON

A FEW miles southwest of Eugene, Oregon, and close to the little town of Lorane, stands one of the old landmarks of stage-coach days. The Mountain House was a stage station and tavern in the early fifties. The old tavern is quite generally known as the Cartwright Place. The location of the tavern is called Cartwright on a United States Government map made in 1859 which is preserved in the state library at Salem.

The weather-beaten old tavern, still in an excellent state of preservation, stands well back and somewhat above the present road, shaded by huge walnut trees which grew from nuts brought across the plains in a covered wagon. This road was a main traveled highway when Oregon was a territory. It is called the Territorial Road.

The West Side Territorial Road, of which this is a part, connected with the Oregon Trail at Oregon City. It was built soon after the Barlow Road was hewed around Mt. Hood allowing the emigrants to drive their covered wagons into the fertile Willamette Valley to locate their donation-land claims. The Territorial Road developed from an Indian trail which was later used by the Hudson's Bay Company. There was also an east side branch of the Territorial Road. The east branch followed the foothills of the Cascades while the west branch followed the foothills of the Coast Range. Old ruts of the abandoned road may still be seen in places.

The West Side Territorial Road which ran past the Mountain House went south from Oregon City through the pioneer towns of Newberg, Dallas, Marysville (Corvallis), Monroe, Smithfield, Cartwright, and joined the east branch four miles south of the present town of Anlauf, now on the Pacific Highway, where the Estes Place, an important stage station, was located.

The Mountain House stands on a gently sloping hill facing west. The original flagstones lead to the small entrance that has replaced the wide upper and lower porches which ran the full width of the house when it was first built. The two narrow front doors open in the center upon a wide hallway. The five-inch brass key is still in use.

When the Mountain House was a popular tavern the yard was enclosed by a prim picket fence with a rose-covered double arched gateway. In summer there was a beautiful flower garden south of the house. Climbing to the second-story porch on both ends were roses—white at one end, red at the other.

This tavern was very large for such a small settlement. There were twelve bedrooms, some of which could hold four or five double beds. If the tavern were crowded, beds could be made up on the floor. There was a general assembly room with a large fireplace, a kitchen, a dining room, and the family's living quarters on the first floor. Altogether there were two large fireplaces in the tavern, a cook stove was used in the kitchen. Candles were used for light.

The kitchen was considered ultra modern. It contained two very unusual features—running water and many built-in cupboards. Wooden troughs carried water direct to the kitchen, which was a great convenience. The large pantry had many built-in cupboards and drawers of finest cabinet work which was very uncommon for that period.

There was only one closet in the whole house. A very small closet was built under the stairs. The guns were kept in it.

Mr. D. B. Cartwright came to Oregon from Illinois in 1852. He was born in New York State but had moved to Illinois. Many of the Oregon pioneers came to the far west by degrees-moving to the middle west first. He bought a claim with an old cabin on it. He lived in the cabin and started building the Mountain House immediately. All the lumber, which was cedar, was sawed at the Mulvaney mill in Douglas County. The mill was a "sash" mill run by water power. The heavy timbers were all carried over an Indian trail and hand dressed on the building site. The mill was a day's journey from the Cartwright Place. The nails in this old tavern



THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE HOTEL BUILT BY D. B. CARTWRIGHT, 1853, ON THE WEST SIDE TERRITORIAL ROAD—AS IT LOOKS TODAY—NEAR TOWN OF LORANE, OREGON. SUBMITTED BY MRS. HIBBARD E. RICHARDSON

were driven in and then puttied to prevent rust.

Across the road from the tavern toward the northwest were two fine barns. One contained eight stalls, and the other feed bins. Mr. Cartwright was a trader in cattle and fine borses.

The horses were watered at a large wooden trough. The water was carried from about a mile and a quarter away in the mountains by means of a ditch which Mr. Cartwright surveyed with crude homemade instruments. With a wooden triangle, a plumb line, and a load of stakes, he dug a ditch with sufficient drop to insure fresh water at all seasons. A hole was dug in the barnyard and allowed to fill with water. Here the horses and stages were washed. By means of a gate, which regulated the water, the pond could be cleaned.

The Mountain House was post-office, stage station, tavern and home in the early days. After the Civil War it was also a telegraph station. It was the only tele-

graph station between Eugene and Oakland, Oregon. Mrs. Ralph Russell, who before her marriage was Miss Katie Cartwright, learned to operate the telegraph instrument. One of the first messages received was news of the assassination of Lincoln. Two small holes in a sash in one of the front windows show where the lines passed into the house. Just recently the present owner of the old tavern felled one of the large walnut trees close to the house. His saw struck an insulator used on the early telegraph line which was imbedded in the center of the tree.

There is a temporary marker placed at the site of the old tavern by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Eugene, which reads:

PIONEER HOME OF
D. B. CARTWRIGHT 1853
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE HOTEL
POST OFFICE—STAGE STATION—
TELEGRAPH 1865
WEST SIDE TERRITORIAL ROAD
1848-1865



An Expression of Appreciation

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

March 2, 1936

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, National Society Daughters American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:

When I became an American citizen today at the Court in Media, Delaware County, Penna., I received a Manual of the United States from one of your representatives. She was the first person to congratulate me in a very friendly way. Because of this fact and in answer to the greetings extended to me in this manual I wish to thank you and through you the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for this very fine gesture of friendliness, which is so characteristic of that type of real American spirit which I have admired ever since I first came to this country in search for a land where as a law abiding citizen one could work and live in peace, and enjoy liberty and freedom.

May I assure you that I shall never forget this second of March, 1936, which means more to me than many native born Americans may realize, nor the organization which greeted me first as a new citizen. And in order to show and prove my appreciation I shall always endeavor to do my best to live up to what I promised through my oath of allegiance and to become a valuable citizen of this country which I now have the privilege of calling my own.

I wish I knew the name and address of the lady who was the first to congratulate me today because

I should like to express to her my gratitude for her friendly words to a stranger.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) KARL REUNING.

Book Reviews

MARION E. McCoy

Six Historic Homesteads. By Imogen B. Oakley. University of Pennsylvania Press. Price, \$3.50.

This is a delightful description of six old Colonial homes, their owners and inhabitants. In her foreword the author makes the statement: "Our Colonial ancestors knew how to build houses as well as Constitutions." . . . She goes on to say that the Constitution did not come into being as a complete idea but was something brought forth through the experiences of the years, dating back to the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. So the Colonial style of architecture was an adaptation of the old to the new conditions.

There were no architects among our early ancestors. There were wood carvers, silversmiths, etc., but no creative builders. But there was no dearth of master-builders who had served their apprenticeship to the old world creators of the manor houses of England and France. These builders, accustomed to working in stone, adapted their art to wood and developed the style we know as Colonial.

Many of these masterly built homes are still to be found in towns of Colonial fame. Various patriotic societies have made possible the preservation and restoration of these houses and thus have made the memories of the men and women of those stirring times alive and real.

Each chapter is devoted to the description of a house, its owners and the changing of ownership through marriage and varying circumstances.

The first house thus described is the Moffatt-Ladd house in New Hampshire. The second the Quincy Mansion in Massachusetts where Dorothy Quincy became the wife of John Hancock. The third the Webb House in Connecticut, better known in Colonial and Revolutionary days as Hospitality Hall. The fourth, Jumel House of New York. The fifth, Stenton House in Pennsylvania. John Logan, secretary of William Penn and of the Province of Penn-

sylvania, built this mansion. The sixth and last, Mount Clare in Maryland, owned by the Carrolls.

In these old mansions, Washington, Lafayette, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and other well known patriots were frequent guests. Each chapter has a beautiful drawing of the house described.

The Diplomacy of the American Revolution. By Samuel Flagg Bemis. Published for The American Historical Association by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York City. Price, \$3.50.

In this book we find for the first time a well thought out and scholarly expressed narrative of the diplomacy of America's struggle for independence. Previous books on this interesting period in American political life have been lacking in the historical background presented by Dr. Bemis in his Diplomacy of the American Revolu-Dr. Bemis has availed himself of much rich material heretofore untouched by writers on this subject. His research in the archives in the United States and the governments of Europe most interested in this period of American political life, has resulted in giving to the student a comprehensive and illuminating American His-

To persons interested in the political activities of the Colonists during their struggle for independence, this book sets a standard for accuracy, historical background and worthwhile reading.

The Soul of George Washington. By Joseph Buffington. Dorrance and Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.00.

This might be termed a biography of the inner life of George Washington. The early spiritual influence and development are carefully stressed and their results in maturer years shown. The author brings out that throughout his life Washington was guided and led by a deep spiritual sense which never failed him.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay \$6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.

THE MINUET WAS ONE OF THE INTERESTING NUMBERS ON THE COLONIAL PROGRAM GIVEN IN CLARENDON, VIRGINIA, (ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM WASHINGTON), WHEN THOMAS NELSON CHAPTER, D. A. R., ENTERTAINED THE MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND OFFICERS OF NEIGHBORING CHAPTERS. THE DANCERS WERE MARY STEVENS, WADA WADE, NANCY LEE HALSTED AND BETTY TERRELI.





REPLICA OF REFORMED CHURCH AT RHINEBECK, N. Y.,
MADE BY HENRY B. CORNELIUS

RESIDENTS OF THIS VILLAGE WERE SLIGHTLY ASTON-ISHED TO DISCOVER THAT THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN MINIATURE WAS RESTING ON THE LAWN OF THE HOME OF HENRY B. CORNELIUS ON WEST MARKET STREET

DONE TO SCALE, THE MODEL IS ABOUT NINE AND ONE-HALF FEET HIGH, INCLUDING THE STEEPLE AND WEATHER VANE. THE BODY OF THE CHURCH IS ABOUT SIX FEET LONG AND FIVE FEET ACROSS THE FRONT. MR. CORNELIUS LABORED IN SPARE TIME FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS IN ITS-CONSTRUCTION. A CARPET COVERS THE FLOOR AND A LIGHTED CHRISTMAS TREE IS WITHIN. TWO SMALL FLOODLIGHTS ILLUMINATE THE CHURCH AT NIGHT



NANCY KNIGHT CHAPTER, HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA, ERECTED MONUMENT ON COURT HOUSE LAWN IN HONOR OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA



FROM FEBRUARY 10 TO 29, 1936, THE STATE CHAIRMAN D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP OF MARYLAND, EXHIBITED AT THE ENOCH PRATT MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN BALTIMORE THIS WINDOW OF MANUALS IN THE EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, WITH THE D. A. R. PINS, ANCESTORS' BARS, NATIONAL FLAG, D. A. R. FLAG AND THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE



THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL NICHOLUS HERKIMER CHAPTER (N. Y.) D. A. R. PRESENTED A PLAY, "ELLIS ISLAND"
THE CHARACTERS IN THE PICTURE PORTRAY IMMIGRANTS FROM ROMANIA, CERMANY, ITALY, SYRIA,
JERUSALEM AND POLAND RECEIVING AID FROM THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT WORKER AND VISITING
D. A. R. MEMBERS. GIFTS WERE SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND FROM THE CHAPTER MEMBERS



WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, D. A. R., CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMEMORATED WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WITH A DISPLAY IN ONE OF THE WINDOWS OF WILLIAM TAYLOR SON & CO. MRS. HARRY L. HAZEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICANISM COMMITTEE OF THE CHAPTER, HAS OBTAINED FROM THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY A BRONZE TABLET OF WASHINGTON, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO IT BY THE OHIO D. A. R. THIS WAS THE CENTER OF THE DISPLAY



WELCOMED INTO CITIZENSHIP, MEMBERS OF SARAH CASWELL ANGELL CHAPTER D. A. R., ANN ARBOR, MICH., ARE SHOWN SERVING LUNCH TO SOME OF THE 29 COUNTY RESIDENTS WHO WERE GRANTED CITIZENSHIP IN CIRCUIT COURT. CAMPFIRE GIRLS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN A BRIEF CEREMONY EARLIER, WERE ALSO SERVED. IT WAS THE FIRST PROGRAM OF ITS KIND HERE



AT A MOST INTERESTING CEREMONY IN CLIFTON, PA., THE MONTROSE CHAPTER OF PA., DEDICATED A TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM HARDING, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND AN ANCESTOR OF PRESIDENT HARDING. ABRAHAM HARDING AND SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ARE BURIED ON THE HILLSIDE IN CLIFFORD VILLAGE. MRS. CLARA GARDNER MILLER, OF SCARSDALE, N. Y., THE MONTROSE CHAPTER'S FIRST HISTORIAN, READ A MOST INTERESTING PAPER ON THE HARDINGS IN CLIFFORD AND THEIR MIGRATION FROM CONNECTICUT



DANIEL BOONE CHAPTER, DES MOINES, IOWA, MARKED THE GRAVE OF BENJAMIN BELL, A REVOLU-TIONARY SOLDIER, BORN IN 1751, DIED 1853



MRS, WILLIAM E. MASSEY, REGENT, HOT SPRINGS CHAPTER, D. A. R., HOT SPRINGS, ARK., PINNING A GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL ON MISS SARA YARBROUGH, MEMBER OF THE SENIOR CLASS HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL, WHICH SELECTED MISS YARBROUGH AS THE GIRL WHO HAD SHOWED THE MOST OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP THROUGH DEPENDABILITY, SERVICE, LEADERSHIP AND PATRIOTISM. LEFT TO RICHT: MRS. W. E. MASSEY, RECENT, HOT SPRINGS CHAPTER, D. A. R.; MISS SARA YARBROUGH, SENIOR, HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL; MR. V. E. SAMMONS, PRINCIPAL, HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL; MS. SCHOOL



NEW HAMPSHIRE GOOD CITIZENS ON STEPS OF STATE HOUSE, CONCORD, N. H., MARCH 14, 1936. IN THE FOREGROUND ARE GOV. H. STYLES BRIDGES; MRS. ARTHUR F. WHEAT, STATE RECENT; JAMES N. PRINGLE, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION. ELEANOR ESTABROOK, OF COMPTON, N. H., CHOSEN FROM THESE CIRLS TO REPRESENT NEW HAMPSHIRE ON THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE, IS DIRECTLY BACK OF GOV. BRIDGES



SHAWL AND BONNET PARTY OF MOLLY STARK CHAPTER, D. A. R., MANCHESTER, N. H. THE OFFICERS OF THE CHAPTER IN THE BACKGROUND, AND MRS. SHIRLEY P. DODGE, REGENT; MRS. ARTHUR F. WHEAT, STATE REGENT; AND MRS. GEO. H. WARREN, HON. STATE REGENT, IN THE FOREGROUND



PLAY, "MARTHA WASHINGTON ENTERTAINS," BY MRS. JASPER M. BEALL, GIVEN AT THE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON OF PENN ELK CHAPTER, RIDGWAY, PA., BY HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS MARGARET BROWN



THIS MARKER TO SAMUEL ASHE, FOR WHOM ASHEVILLE WAS NAMED, WAS UNVEILED BY THE EDWARD BUNCOMBE CHAPTER OF ASHEVLLE, N. C. LITTLE MISS ANNA HARMON JOHNSON AND MISS JANE BELO MORRISON UNVEILED THE MARKER

SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE HISTORICAL TOWN OF JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, THERE RISES A GENTLE KNOLL UPON WHOSE CREST STANDS A ROUGH STONE MARKING THE BURIAL BED OF JACOB BROWN. THIS IS THE FIRST LETTERED TOMBSTONE MARKING THE GRAVE IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. THE STONE, MADE FROM SANDSTONE FOUND IN ABUNDANCE ALONG THE NOLACHUCKEY RIVER, IS CIRCULAR IN SHAPE AND HAS ON IT THIS INSCRIPTION: JACOB BROWN WAS BORN DECEMBER 4, 1736, DIED JUNE 23, 1725.





THE MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., GAVE A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY TEA AT THEIR CHAPTER HOUSE. THIS COLONIAL STONE HOUSE, ONCE OCCUPIED BY GOV. GEORGE CLINTON, IS NOW THE PROPERTY OF NEW YORK STATE, AND MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER IS ITS CUSTODIAN. A COLONIAL PARTY IS GIVEN EACH YEAR ON FEBRUARY 22ND, AND EACH MEMBER MAY INVITE TWO GUESTS



A GROUP TAKEN IN COSTUME AT A COLONIAL TEA GIVEN BY THE GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK, ON FEBRUARY 21, 1936



MANSION OF HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, (1877-1801), PRESENTED TO THE D. A. R., BY ELIZABETH MUSCRAVE CROSWELL MERRILL, AS A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND. TO LUCY WOLCOTT BARNUM, LOCAL CHAPTER OF ADRIAN, MICH., THIS PROPERTY WAS DEEDED, RESTORED, AND ENDOWED BY HER FOR USE AS A PERMANENT CHAPTER HOUSE BY THIS ORGANIZATION



OFFICERS OF THE BETSY ROSS CLUB, SPONSORED BY THE NEW ROCHELLE CHAPTER, N.Y., D.A.R., MAKING BAND-ACES FOR THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION. THE MEMBERS ARE GRILS OF ITALIAN PARENTAGE. STANDING ARE: MRS. ORVILLE A. HANSON, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHAPTER, AND MISS HARRIET PEEK, CHAIRMAN OF AMERICANISM COMMITTEE



PERRY CHAPTER, DES MOINES, IOWA, UNVEILED A BRONZE MARKER IN MEMORY OF ESTHER BAIRD BRENTON, DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER



CHAPTER HOUSE AND GROUNDS PRESENTED TO FORT NELSON CHAPTER, PORTSMOUTH, VA., BY JEROME P.
CARR IN HONOR OF HIS WIFE, MARTHA WOMBLE CARR, REGENT, AND AS A TOKEN OF DEVOTION AND
GRATITUDE TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



BARBARA HEALY, CHAIRMAN OF THE C. A. R., ESCHSCHOLTZIA SOCIETY, LOS ANGELES, READING A PAPER ON GEORGE WASHINGTON FROM THE STATE FILING AND LENDING BUREAU



THE JUNIOR GROUP OF RUMFORD CHAPTER, CONCORD, N. H.—LEFT TO RIGHT: FRONT ROW, MISS JANICE NEWTON, MEMBERSHIP; MISS CAROL HARRIS, WAYS AND MEANS; MRS. MIRIAM CROWELL, CHAIRMAN; MISS ELIZABETH MAYNARD, TREASURER; MRS. KATHERINE BLAISDELL; MISS NYLEEN NEWTON, SECRETARY, BACK ROW: MISS EVA SPILLER, MISS MARY LOUISE FERNALD, MISS BARBARA CLAGGETT, MISS MARGARET BATES, MISS INA COVEY

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for FREE information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important

queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for

publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

D. PURYEAR,

National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

15230(c) WILLIAMS-BROWN. — Mary Ann Williams married Evan Brown, son of John, at Culpeper, Va., Dec. 22, 1822 (record in Court House at Culpeper). He died 1811 (will at Culpeper) and she and 2 small children went to N. Car. to join her parents. Her father's name was George Williams (records at Dobson, Surry Co., N. Car.). Wanted her mother's maiden name and ancestry & all information possible of her father. (See August 1934 MAGAZINE, page 488.)

15230(c) WILLIAMS-BROWN. — John Brown and his young wife, nee Evans, left

North Wales and settled in Essex Co., Virginia, about 1730. Later during the second immigration of the Essex people to the mountains, they settled in Culpeper Co. on the Thornton River, above Oakshade. These Browns had five sons, namely, Thomas, Evans, Gideon, James and John. Gideon Brown was married 1st to Elizabeth Roberts & 2nd to Mary Martin Wheatly. His daughter Elizabeth Brown married John Strother Hughes of Culpeper Co., Va. This data is taken from old family letters & Culpeper records. This data is used through the courtesy of C. A. R. L.

15567. SCHOONMAKER - VAN BEN-SCHOTEN.—Wanted genealogy and dates of Martin Luther Schoonmaker who married Jane Van Benschoten. Wanted her ancestry also. Their son Garrett born 22 July 1817 married 3 Dec. 1839 Marilla Calkins, who was born Oct. 20, 1820. Wanted her parentage. (See March 1936)

MAGAZINE, page 206.)

15567. SCHOONMAKER - VAN BEN-SCHOTEN.—The following data to the above query is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Calvin N. Eccard, Elsinore, California, Box 642. In the Van Benschoten Families of American Genealogy, by William H. Von Benschoten, page 396: Garrett was the 2nd of the eleven children of Michael Schoonmaker born 24 June 1792 died 14 March 1860, married Jenneke Von Benschoten 28 July 1815. She was born 19 April 1795 at Shawanyunk & died 16 March 1872. Michael served in War of 1812 as a substitute for his father Daniel who had been drafted. He was a farmer & lived in Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. When Jenneke married Michael, he was a widower, his wife, a Low, had died after the birth of a daughter Elizabeth, who later married Jacob Hendrickson (page 376). Jenneke's father was Gerret Von Benschoten & bore the name of his gr. gr. father Van Vleit. He was born 3 July 1755 & was bapt. at Rhinebeck Church 15 July 1756 (pages 547-548). Gerret Von Benschoten married Catherine Shannon 14 Feb. 1796. She was born 27 Aug. 1777 & died 12 Aug. 1854, daughter of Col. Shannon of the Rev. war who died 20 May 1843 (see page 404). There is a Jacob Roosa & Elizabeth Von Benschoten given & he was a descendant of Elbert Heyman Roosa & Wintje Ariens from Guilderland, but was unable to trace John H. Roosa.

15562. Kerr-Bantz. — Wanted names of wives & children of John Kerr, who served in Rev. from Westmoreland Co., Pa. Was his 1st wife Sarah Chambers, his 2nd wife Anna Wells? John's parents were Thomas & Martha Kerr. George Bantz served in Rev. from Frederick Co., Md., in the German Reg't at Battle of White Plains 5-Sept. 1778. See Maryland Archives, vol. 18, pages 191, 267. Wanted name of wife & children and record of whom the children married. (See March 1936 Magazine, page 205.)

15562. Kerr-Bantz. — The following data is used through the courtesy of Miss Mary Hill, 801 E. 1st St., Madison, Indiana: John Kerr and George W. Bantz lived in Jefferson County, Indiana, between the years 1816-1838. Probate bk. B-99 gives settlement of John Kerr's estate, with George Kerr, adm. 1838. Cemetery records give Josiah Kerr, died May 1823; Jane Kerr, died July 16, 1819. William Baxter of Cumberland Co., Pa., came to Jefferson Co. m 1st Jane Kerr, Aug. 29, 1828; m 2d Margaret, sister of Jane, Margaret, b Oct. 1, 1817, d Nov. 24, 1892; Jane b Dec. 29, 1812, d May 27, 1855. George W. Bantz: Old cemetery in Madison; Rhoda, consort of George W. Bantz, died May 3. 1825. George Edwin Bantz d 1828. Barbara Ann, dau of G. W. & Rhoda Bantz. Nov. 12, 1824, aged 11 mo. Deed bk. C-101 1820 G. W. Bantz and Rhoda, his wife sold lot in Madison. Deeds in 1828 & 1834 give G. W. Bantz and Grace, his wife. Deed in 1835 gives George W. Bantz selling lot in Madison but wife does not This George moved from Madison to Paris Crossing in Jennings Co. A George W. Bantz married Grace George, dau of Thomas George, a Rev. soldier, who died in Jefferson Co., Ind. Do not know whether these were 2 different men, father and son, or one man. If these are the men wanted, more information can be obtained.

QUERIES

15621. Moseley. — Wanted parentage, with ancestry of each, & all possible information of George Hanry Mosley, born 1799, died 12 Feb. 1872 at Troy, Kansas. He married 23 May 1822, Lettice, daughter of Captain Abraham Parsons & his wife Lena Ryder, at Philadelphia, Penna.—Mrs. Laura C. Mosley, 1336 N. Nevada, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

15622. JAMESON.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Porter B. Jameson born Monroe Co., N. Y., 1814, married 1837 Lucinda Tyre or Tyrrer. Their children were Treeman & Reuben.—Mrs. Edith Jameson Clemens, Vermillion, South Da-

kota.

15623. HUGHES.—Wanted maiden names of the two wives, & names of children of each, with their dates & whom they married, & all information possible of Thomas Hughes who died in Orange Co., Va., 1765. His will mentions sons Thomas & John & daughter Ann Strother, children of his 1st wife Frances ——. His 2nd wife Elizabeth —— had children Francis, Anthony, Matthew & William. Wanted Rev. rec. of the above William Hughes who was born 1750 & died 1829. He married Sally Strother & lived in Culpeper Co., Va. This data taken from an old letter, can this be verified?

(a) Brown-Roberts.—John Brown & his wife — Evans, immigrants from Wales. Had son Gideon Brown of Culpeper Co., Va., who married abt 1778 Elizabeth Roberts. Wanted her parentage. She & her children are named in warrants of the William Roberts who died in Shelby Co., Ky., abt 1818. Said warrants, which mention all the children of Elizabeth Roberts Brown are found in Vol. 2, Burgess,

Va., Soldiers.

(a) HAZELRIGG. — Wanted parentage, name of wife with her parentage of James Hazelrigg. His son Eli born 20 Oct. 1777 in Prince William Co., married in Kentucky, Rebecca Fletcher who was born 1784 in Westmoreland Co., Penna., a daughter of Col. Thomas Fletcher & his wife Ann West Sorrency, widow of Samuel Sorrency. Her 1st & 2nd husbands were 1st cousins. Rebecca Fletcher was a sister of Gen. Thomas Fletcher of War of 1812 from Virginia.—Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, 2939 Stratford Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska.

15624. KERR.—Wanted dates & ancestry of Maj. Joseph Kerr who served in 3rd Batt. of Philadelphia Co., Pa., under Jacob Morgan, 1777-1783. Ref.:—Penn. Germans in The Rev., page 282. Was he the Joseph Kerr who married Margaret, daughter of Joseph & Kate McFarland Harvey? Margaret Harvey had a sister Sarah born in Bucks Co., Penna., 1760 & died 1839 who married William Harvey born in Ire-

land 1764, but not a relative.

(a) LAWRENCE. — "Nathnel Lawrence and Nath(L) Lawrence" signed the Winchester, New Hampshire Covenant, 3 June 1770 according to Rev. Document, Provincial State & Govn. Papers, N. H. Vol. 30, page 161/2. Will someone having Lawrence data or Winchester, N. H., data assist me in identifying these two men?

(b) Tobey-Sears,—Desire Tobey was born abt 1707 & died where? 28 July 1781 ae abt 74 years. She married at Yarmouth 28 May 1730 James (4) Sears (Silas 3, Silas 2, Richard) born Yarmouth 30 March 1704 & died 17 March 1791 at Ridgefield, Conn. Wanted parentage of Desire Tobey, was she the daughter of Thomas (3) Tobey (Thomas 2, Thomas 1) & Rebecca (3) or Deborah Knowles? Desire Tobey Sears is called the mother of Patriots, she had six sons: Seth, Knowles, Thomas & James who served in the Rev. Can find no record of David & Comfort Sears. Wanted especially information of David Sears.-Mrs. Blanche Morton Bean, 1065 Queen Ann Place, Los Angeles, California.

15625. REYNOLDS-COGWILL. — Wanted parentage of Lindsey Reynolds (Rennolds) who married Ann Cogwill 28 Dec. 1797. Wanted also information of the Cogwill

family.

(a) McSpadden also date & place of his death, also maiden name of his wife Jane who was born July 19, 1774, & died 9 July 1851. She is buried in Bradley Co., Tenn.

(b) PARKER. — Wanted parentage of Sarah Parker who married 1828 Samuel McSpadden. She died in Bradley Co., Tenn., in 1857. Her brother Lewis Parker was an early Methodist minister of Tenn.

(c) LORTON.—Wanted names of children of Isaac Lorton who died 1808 in

Montgomery Co., Va.

(d) HUNT.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Hunt, Jr., who married 24 Jan. 1825 Ruth Johnson in Rutherford Co., Tenn.

(e) Lee.—Wanted date of marriage of Moses Lee & Rhoda Farrington about 1820. They had a son Richard Griffin Lee born 1828 in Ind. & who lived in Covington, Ind. Will exchange data on any of these lines.—Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, 11 Kuhlman Court, Columbia, Mo.

15626. COOK.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Cook who was born 23 Aug. 1749 & married 30 Nov. 1785 Mehitable Badcock at Coventry, Conn. They removed to Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., abt 1798 &

he died the same year.

(a) TERRY.—Wanted all information of Isaac Terry whose son Benjamin married 27 Sept. 1741 Joanna Pope.—Miss Myra L. Shattuck, 106 No. Broad St., Norwich, New York.

15627. BISHOP-BOOTH.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Levin Bishop who was born in Bishopville, Maryland, 4 Oct. 1789. His mother Elizabeth Hill Bishop is listed in Worcester Co., Md., Census 1790 as widow. 1797 she married second husband Elijah Pruitt. Bishop served in War of 1812 from Bourbon Co., Ky., was discharged at Malden, March 1815. August 24, 1815 he married in Ky. Judith, daughter of David & Margaret Kirkman Booth & had 12 children. 1831 the families of David Booth & Levin Bishop moved to Boone Co., Mo., & David Booth died 1834. He was the son of Wm. Booth of Va. who died while his sons David. Richard & Capt. Benjamin were serving in Wanted name of wife of Wm. the Rev. Booth & when Wm. came to Va. After his father's death Levin Bishop lived with an Uncle Levin Parker, records show he owned much land in Maryland. Levin Bishop died May 1880 & is buried just north of Columbia, Mo. Did his father have Rev. record? -Mrs. Elia B. Paegelow, 710 S. Oak St., California, Missouri.

15628. HARPER. — Wanted parentage, given name & all information of per who removed from Philadelphia to Bellefontaine, Ohio. His children were Josephine Barbara & Benjamin. Two other children were buried at Bellefontaine, Barbara married William Downs & their children were Harriet, Kate Ganoe, Ed, Mary Alice & Louise, twins, William who died aged 5 & Josephine. Kate married Eugene Wulfing at Richland Center, Wisconsin. Ed Downs died in the Civil War, after which his father William also fought in the War, enlisting from Richland Center, Wis. There are Harpers in Rock Island, Ill., who are related to this family.—Mrs. E. C. Tompkins, Shepard Place, Nashville,

Tenn.

15629. HAMMOND. — Wanted parentage, dates of b., mar. & d. of Nancy Ann Hammond who married Bennett Hall who was born in Frederick Co., Va., 1768 & who died in Frederick Co., Va.

(a) IRVINE, — Wanted parentage of Anna Irvine who was born 18 Jan. 1773 & died 8 Oct. 1850. She married Obadiah Dooley of Bedford Co., Va., & they removed to Kentucky about 1795.—Mrs. Eliza G. Pence, Hinton, West Virginia.

15630. Beeson,—Wanted parentage of Ann Beeson who married David Lewis, also the date of their marriage. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in this

line

(a) STOUT.—Wanted parentage of John Bryant Stout born 4 Dec. 1803 in N. J. His father went to the War leaving his wife & several small children. Later his mother not hearing from his father presumed he was dead & married again. She "bound out" this son John to a man who was not kind to him so Moses Morgan took him with him to Penna. & also to Ohio. This son John Bryant Stout married 2 June 1831 Eliza Wolfe in Coshoctan Co., Ohio. Wanted all information possible of this Stout family.—Mrs. Rebecca L. Johnson, Emporia, Kansas.

15631. CHENAULT.—Wanted all information possible of James & Benjamin Chenault, Rev. soldiers, especially the names & dates of their children. Wanted also information of Abner Chenault who went from Rockingham Co., N. Car., to Union Co., Indiana, & bought land there in 1829.

—Mrs. Pattie Gray, Richmond, Mo.

15632. BALL-MUNRO.—Mary Ball married 1672 Wm. Munro of Lexington & died 1692. Stone reads "died 1692 aged 41." Had supposed that this was Mary born 1651, daughter of John Ball & Elizabeth Pierce of Watertown. New book "Descendants of John Ball" says Mary born 1651 married 1686 John Sawyer of Lancaster. Is this correct? If so who was Mary Ball Munro born 1651?—Mrs. Millie Cummings Rossiter, 25 Beechmont St., Claremont, New Hampshire.

15633. Austin.—Wanted all information and ancestry of John Austin & maiden name of his wife Patta, prior to 1810 when they removed to Cambridge, Lamoille Co., Vermont, probably from Plainsfield, N. H. John Austin died 15 April 1843 aged 70 years, at Cambridge, Vt. Patta died 27

Nov. 1842 aged 62 years 7 months, Cambridge, Vt. Their children were Martha born Jan. 10, 1803, Enoch born July 6, 1804, John born June 21, 1807, Leonard born March 29, 1810, Harriett born May 5, 1812, Augusta, Hannah born May 29, 1821,

Patty born 1823.

(a) TURNER.—Wanted all information possible of the Turner family who lived around Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Is this the John Turner who settled in Nas-Wanted parentage of the sau in 1781? following: Polly Turner born May 24, 1799, at West Sand Lake, N. Y., died 16 Sept. 1871, married Dec. 30, 1816, John Westfall who was born & died at Burnt Hills, N. Y.: Mahala Emeline Turner born at West Sand Lake, N. Y., 1804, died 1881. married 1st, March 16, 1822, Jacob Pink. married 2nd Adam Craver; of Sarah who married - Strope & had children David, John, Cornelius, Adam M., Jane, Wm., & Dorothy Ann; of John Turner who lived at Albany, N. Y., at one time. - Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Griswold, 117 Catherine St., Scotia, New York.

15634. Person - Bearson. — Wanted Rev. rec. & all information possible of William Henry Bearson who came to the U. S. when he was twenty-two years old & settled in Bucks Co., Pa. His son Philip went to Northampton Co. Name was spelled Bearson, now spelled Person, Pearson, Parson. Would like to correspond with someone who attends Pearson reunion of Bucks & Northampton Counties.—Miss Olivia Person, West Point, Nebraska.

15635. COWLES.—Wanted maiden name & ancestry of Abigail, wife of Samuel Cowles, 1706-1762, who died in Norfolk, Conn., June 14, 1787. They resided in Coventry, Conn., 1744; Burlington, Conn., 1754; Harwinton, 1755; Simsbury, 1756 & Norfolk, 1758. They had fourteen children many of whom died young. Among those who lived to maturity were: Abigail who married Samuel Mills of Simsbury; Hannah, Eunice, Joseph & Ebenezer. D'd this Samuel Cowles have Rev. record?—Mrs. Katie R. Mills, 1800 Newton Street, Washington, D. C.

15636. BIERLY.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Jacob Bierly, Sr., who in 1761 owned 322 acres of land

in Rowan, now Davidson Co., N. Car. He died 1790. Wanted names of his children & where they located. Wanted also maiden name of wife & names of children & ancestry of Casper Bierly who was taxed in Lancaster Co., Penna., in 1782 & in the 1790 Census, was in Dauphin Co., Penna.—Mrs. Margaret J. Hotham, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.

15637. HARRIS.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Harris of Virginia, who served in the War of 1812. Was the son of Thomas Harris? & had Thomas Rev. record? Wanted all information possible of ancestry of Jesse.

(a) SPICKARD.—Wanted all information possible of George Spickard a Rev. soldier. Tradition states he came over with Lafayette, can this be proven?—Mrs. Perry P.

Coon, Princeton, Missouri.

15638. RANDALL. — Wanted date of death of Thomas Randall who was born 26 Jan. 1708, Pembroke, Mass. He married 12 Dec. 1729 Faith Winslow. Did he have Rev. record? Their children all born in Pembroke, were: Nathaniel born Aug. 1743, died in Bristol, N. Y., married 1st Grace — & 2nd Deborah Stetson, Wanted his Rev. rec.; Thomas born 21 Dec. 1730 died 29 Dec. 1730; Thomas born July 10, 1738, married 10 Sept. 1761 Deborah Barker, wanted his date of death & Rev. record; John Born 15 Feb. 1745/6 married 9 June 1774 Sarah Eames, wanted his Rev. rec.; Seth born 8 March 1733/4, wanted his date of death & Rev. rec. Wanted also maiden name & dates of wife of Job Randall born 8 Feb. 1654, Scituate, Mass., died there 12 Sept. 1729. He was the grfather of Thomas.

(a) Wood, — Wanted parentage of Henry Wood, alias Atwood, immigrant to Plymouth, born in Eng., died in Middleboro, Mass. Estate settled 1670. His wife was Abigail Jenny who was born in Eng. 28 April 1644.

(a) WINSLOW.—Wanted parentage of Mary Winslow born 1721, buried in private cemetery in Woodstock, Vt. She died before her husband, Capt. Nathaniel Wood who was born 18 Apr. 1725, Middleboro, Mass. & died 25 June 1803, Woodstock, Vt. Married 19 June 1744, Middleboro.

(b) STETSON.—Wanted Rev. rec. of John Stetson (4); Isaac (3); Robert (2); Cornet Robert (1). John born 1710, Pembroke, Mass., died 12 Dec. 1802, married 1st Abigail Crooker born 28 Nov. 1734 & had 13 children. He married 2nd Deborah Tower of Cumberland, R. I. & had 13 children. John died aged 92 yrs. Wanted names of his 26 children.—Mrs. Mary D. Luer. Box 187, Alton, Illinois.

15639. SHERWOOD. - Wanted date of birth & parentage of Lieut. Colonel Isaac Sherwood, officer in Rev.; Member of Provincial Congress, Orange Co., 1777; Physician. He lived in Haverstraw, N. Y .-Miss V. E. Ross, 57 Academy St., Pough-

keepsie, N. Y.

15640. CARROLL.-Wanted Rev. record with official proof of same, of Lieutenant Jonathan Carroll of Massachusetts.-Mrs. Estella Carroll McFarland, 372 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

15641. Horry.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Peter Horry.

Rev. soldier of South Carolina.

(a) FAIL.—Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife & date of marriage of Thomas Fail, Rev. soldier of Ga. His daughter Elizabeth married Spiller. Wanted his ancestry also.

(b) ROBERTSON.—Wanted Rev. record & names of childen of John Robertson of Ga., also date & place of marriage of his daughter who married Abraham Breeland in Ga .- Mrs. N. B. Wayne, Amite, Louisiana.

Bible Records

Bible and other Records of Peter Miller, who died in Hawkins County, Tennessee

Births

Peter Miller born 1742, died 1810. Sibil Pitzer Miller his wife was born 1740, died 1798, both buried in Hawkins County, Tenn.

Births of their Children

Polly, born May 9, 1767.

Sally, born April 5, 1769. John, born May 12, 1772 (tombstone says in

Jacob, born Aug. 28, 1776 (tombstone says in

Penn.). Dorcas, born Dec. 10, 1778. Nancy, born May 26, 1782. Sybil, born Aug. 31, 1784.

Marriages

Polly married a Mr. Burum, Sally a Mr. Lockmiller, Dorcas a Mr. Charles, John, Miss Cynthia Charles, Jacob a Miss Susan Carmack, Nancy a Mr. Ingram, Sybil a Mr. Kepler.

Peter Miller's Will on record in Rogersville, Tenn., mentions his wife Polly (Howell) (second wife) Children Sally Lockmiller, John, Polly Burum, Dorcus, Charles, Nancy Ingram, Sibby

Kepler, one dollar each.

To grandsons Pitzer Buram and Miller Ingram, 30. each at the age 21. A certain amount each year to wife Polly. To his beloved son Jacob all his land and home and Island farm in Holston River. Brother in law John Howell and son Jacob Exc., Made 1809.

Sons of Peter Miller

Jacob Miller's Will, made 1843, Will Book B. Page 361, Rogersville, Tenn., mentions sons Pitzer Miller, William B., John G. Sarah Young, Elizabeth H. Miller, Rachel Forgy, Mary K. Weaver, Susan Armstrong, all received money and slaves. His son Cornelius received all his land, home and Island farm.

John Miller and Cynthia Charles Miller's children were William, died 1859. Married 1st

Nancy, 2nd Susan Witten.

James Russell, died in Little Rock.

Charles.

Jacob. Married 1st Lois Chambers, 2nd Rosanna Waterson Oliver, M.st Mary Ingram. Mary. Married Rev. David Fleming.

Sybil Adelaide, Married Cornelius Carmack. The Bible Records of Peter Miller were copied from his Bible and sent to Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Big Stone Gap, Va., by Mrs. James M. Forgy, Morristown, Tenn.

The other records were taken from the Clerk's Office, Rogersville, Tenn., and from the Miller

cemetery.

Copied from the family Bible in the home of Dow Gist, London, Ohio, by Mrs. M. John Lynch, Westminster, Md.

Joshua Thomas Gist, son of Independent and Rachel Gist, married Nancy Norris on April 12,

Children born to Joshua Thomas and Nancy Norris Gist:

Rachel Gist, born March 24, 1839, died in in-

Mary Sterrett Gist, born Nov. 29, 1840, married

Aug. 8, 1866, died July 11, 1821. Harriet Ann Gist, born July 21, 1842, died July

17, 1929. William Joshua Gist, born July 20, 1844, died Dec. 22, 1915.

Independent R. Gist, born April 24, 1846, died March 29, 1914.

George W. Gist, born Jan. 25, 1848, died Jan. 23, 1933.

Elizabeth Gist, born Oct. 13, 1849, died Nov. 6,

Lorenzo Dow Gist, born Nov. 21, 1850.

Henry Clay Gist, born Feb. 10, 1853, died Dec. 31, 1829.

Joshua Millard Gist, born Feb. 19, 1857. Mordecai Gist, born Nov. 7, 1859, died Nov. 27. 1859.

Joseph Gist, born Oct. 25, 1861, died Feb. 7, 1862.

Copied from Bible records in the possession of Mrs. S. H. Gatskill, McIntosh, Florida, by Mrs. M. John Lynch, Westminster, Md.

March, 1831.

Susannah Cockey, Married to Thomas Gist, was daughter of John Cockey and Elizabeth Slade.

Mary Cockey, her sister, married Joshua Owings. Independent Gist, born Jan. 8, 1779, died Sept. 16, 1821.

Rezin Hammond Gist, born Aug. 25, 1787, died June 12, 1834.

Thomas H. Gist, born Oct. 18, 1787, died Oct. 19, 1832.

David Richard Gist, born Nov. 22, 1797, died Nov. 6, 1848.

Thomas H. Gist and Julia Ann McCubbin Hammond were married July 31, 1832.

Thomas H. Gist, died Oct. 19, 1832.

John Cockey, Sr., was born Dec. 10, 1687, and departed this life in 1746, aged 59 years and 1 day.

Rachel Gist departed this life Sept. 8, 1825, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth Gist departed this life March 6, 1826, in her 90th year.

Rebecca Gist, consort of David Gist, died April 18, 1827.

Rezin Hammond (son of Rezin) died Nov. 18, 1796.

Matthias Hammond, died Oct. 18, 1798.

Nathan Hammond (son of Rezin), died Dec. 30, 1817. David Gist and Rebecca Hammond were mar-

ried June 5, 1785.

Daughters of Richard Gist, son of Christopher Gist were:

Edith who married Abraham Vaughn. Ruth who married William Lewis. Sarah who married John Kennedy. Jemima who married Wm. Seabrooks.

Copied by Branford Gist Lynch from the family Bible in the home of Robert Gist, near Westminster, Maryland

Thomas Gist, born July 13, 1712, died May 24, 1787, aged 74 yrs. 9 mos. and 11 days.

Susannah Cockey who born August 11, 1715, died Oct. 22, 1800, aged 85 yrs., 11 days.

Thomas Gist and Susannah Cockey were married July 2, 1735.

The children of Thomas and Susannah Cockey Gist were:

Elizabeth Gist, born Dec. 24 A. D. 1736, died March 6, 1826, aged 89 yrs., 2 months, 9 days. John Gist was born Nov. 22, 1738, died July 16, 1800 aged 61 years, 7 months, and 24 days.

Mordecai Gist was born Feb. 22, 1742, died Sept. 12, 1792, aged 19 yrs., 6 months, 20 days. Richard Gist was born Nov. 1, 1745, died Nov.,

Joshua Gist was born Oct. 16, 1747, died Nov. 17, 1839, aged 93 years, 1 month, 1 day.

Thomas Gist was born March 30, 1741, died Nov. 22, 1813, aged 72 years, 7 months, 24 days. Rachel Gist, born Sept. 7, 1750, died Sept. 8, 1825, aged 75 years, 1 days.

1825, aged 75 years, 1 day.

David Gist, born April 29, 1753, died Aug. 3, 1820, aged 67 years, 3 months, 5 days. (Memo.)

In this year 1752, was 11 days taken out of the month of September which makes his death 11 days later than the above date.

Joshua Gist married Sarah Harvey, March 22, 1772.

Their children were:
Ann Gist, born Feb. 24, 1774.
James Harvey Gist, born Dec. 29, 1775.
Susannah Gist was born March 21, 1778.
Rachel Gist was born March 17, 1780.
Mordecai Gist was born June 20, 1782.
Polly Julia Gist was born Jan. 3, 1784.
Thomas Gist was born April 1, 1786.
Sarah Gist was born June 27, 1788.
Harriet Gist was born June 7, 1790.

Joshua Cockey Gist was born Sept. 15, 1792. George Washington Gist was born Dec., 1795. Federal Ann Bonaparte Gist, born Aug. 14, 1797.

Died Aug. 8, 1890, aged 93 years. Sarah Harvey Gist died June 5, 1827.

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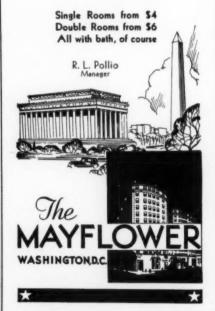
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